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SINO-NIPPON TIES REAFFIRMED AS PRESIDENT WANG CHING-WEI MEETS SPECIAL AMBASSADORS

Credentials Presented by Envoys at Initial Audience

FRIENDSHIP STRESSED

Nanking Leader Extends Hearty Welcome to Hiranuma, Arita, and Nagai

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

NANKING, September 23.—Cordiality in Sino-Japanese relations was reemphasized and the axis of Greater East Asia, with the Japanese and Chinese peoples as its nucleus, was further strengthened when Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, the Japanese Special Ambassadors to China, were received in audience today by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nationalist Government, and presented their credentials to the Chief of the Executive Yuan.

In ten motor cars placed at their service by the Military Affairs Department of the Nanking Government, the Special Ambassadors and their suite of 18 left their quarters at 8:45 a.m. for the Grand Ceremony Hall, where the audience took place. A guard of honor escorted the motor car procession headed by Special Ambassador Hiranuma's car. Riding with him was Hsu Chi-ping, Director of the Board of Ceremonies of the Nanking Government.

In Beautiful Colors

The verdant deep green in the background of the Hall harmonized admirably with the vermilion of the iron gate and the crimson of the cockscombs. The various colors, reflected in the bright autumn sunshine, presented a beautiful sight.

The Reception March played by the Army Band greeted the party as they entered the peaceful front garden. It was 8:50 a.m. The Kimigayo was played as the party proceeded into the Hall. The Special Ambassadors, after a brief rest with Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to China, who had preceded them, entered the Hall.

Standing from right to left were Special Ambassadors Arita, Hiranuma and Nagai in the order given, with the suite of 18 headed by Minister Seijiro Yoshizawa behind, while Ambassador Shigemitsu, Secretaries Shimizu and Miyazaki and Secretary-Interpreter Miyazaki formed the rear-most line.

President Wang, his back to the gold paper screen and waited on by Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, stood with high officials of the Nanking Government on his right and left.

Quiet reigned. On the motion of Ambassador Shigemitsu, Special Ambassador Hiranuma proceeded to President Wang and read his message in a sonorous voice. Mr. Wang read his response. A firm hand-shake followed. Special Ambassador Hiranuma then introduced the members of his party to the Chief Executive. Thus was closed the historic event in a solemn atmosphere.

With the Japanese and Chinese national flags under a tablet inscribed with "Executive Yuan" as the background, a memorial photograph of hosts and guests was taken. They then drank to the prosperity of the two countries. Another memorial photograph was taken in front of the Hall.

Hosts, Guests Smile

Tension now broken, the hosts and guests relaxed into genial smiles. Special Ambassadors Hiranuma, Arita and Nagai and Ambassador Shigemitsu in this order stood to the left of President Wang. Line-up over, the Chief Executive in politest terms saluted Special Ambassador Hiranuma, saying: "You are aged, so pray take good care of yourself," to which the Special Ambassador replied, "Thanks, I feel fine." For-

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Announcement

There will be no issue of THE JAPAN TIMES AND ADVERTISER this afternoon and tomorrow morning on account of today being one of the semi-annual holidays allowed to employes of newspapers throughout Japan. Publication will be resumed with the evening edition of September 25.

Goodwill Air Mission Arrives in Capital From Manchoukuo

Completing a lengthy journey from Hsinking, the official Manchoukuoan aerial goodwill mission, composed of Manchoukuoan army aircraft, arrived at Tachikawa Airfield at 12:35 p.m. Wednesday after taking off from Osaka the same morning. The goodwill flight was made in connection with the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

U.S. PUBLIC JITTERY AFTER OREGON RAID

Congressman Angell Voices Fear of Japanese Attack Against Pacific Coast

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—A grave danger is being felt by the American public as the American mainland has been the target of repeated Japanese attacks, today declared Homer D. Angell, Republican Congressman from Portland, Oregon, in the House of Representatives, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

"I am firmly convinced that the chief objective of the Japanese military operations is the Pacific Coast of the United States," Congressman Angell reportedly said. "Lately a plane believed to be a Japanese machine raided the Oregon State and dropped some incendiary bombs, while Japanese submarines bombarded the Oregon and California coast sometime ago.

"Unless the Japanese are driven away from the Aleutian Islands, they will continue to attack the mainland of the United States," the Congressman said.

U.S. Losses Admitted

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—The United States Navy Department today announced that two United States merchantmen which joined the British convoy bound for Malta were sunk by Axis naval and air forces in the Mediterranean in the beginning of August.

The sinkings occurred at the time of the sinking of the British air craft carrier Eagle, according to a Washington dispatch.

TO DEVELOP NORTH CHINA INTO CENTER OF ACTIVITY

Says Lieutenant-General Suzuki, Senior Adviser to Hsinmin Society

Domei

PEKING, September 20.—Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki, senior adviser to the Hsinmin Society, declared upon his return from Tokyo today that he will do his utmost to make North China the center of the Chinese Republic in all respects.

"To attain this aim the 'new nation movement' will be launched in the near future and as an initial step, concrete measures will be undertaken to organize the populace," remarked Lieutenant-General Suzuki when interviewed by Domei.

While in Tokyo he held frequent conferences with Japanese authorities including leaders of the War, Welfare and Foreign Ministries, Army General Staff, National Service Association and Manchoukuo Concordia Society.

"To systematize the nation it is essential that unity among the people of the lower classes be established, so that their wishes are reflected in the policies to be adopted by the Administration," continued Lieutenant-General Suzuki.

"Development of North China can never be accomplished by the leaders without support. Chinese youths should be entrusted with the new nation movement with the assistance of able Japanese which alone will make it possible to formulate powerful and equitable administrative policies for the people in general."

MALTREATMENT OF INTERNEES BY BRITISH HIT

News of Atrocities Prompts Foreign Office to Send Stiff Protests

OVER 40 JAPANESE DIE

Epidemics Raging in Camps—Nipponese Classified as Savage Natives

From various reports reaching the Foreign Office it has become apparent that the British treatment of Japanese nationals is no less as brutal and barbarous as the treatment dealt out to Japanese by the government of America, according to Domei. Since the arrival of the first reports of maltreatment, the Foreign Office has made continued protests demanding reforms. However, from new reports reaching here since the exchange of British and Japanese nationals was carried out, it became clear that outrageous treatment is still continuing. Therefore, a new strongly-worded protest was delivered in early September.

It has also become evident that the treatment given the Japanese is based on treatment given to savage natives in British possessions. The food is of the lowest quality and can hardly be called food. Consequently, numerous cases of malnutrition have occurred. Malaria and dysentery rage throughout the camps because of the lack of any sort of facilities of sanitation, and cases of tuberculosis and pleurisy are mounting. Through this atrocious British maltreatment, more than 40 out of 3,000 detained Japanese have met death.

By Japanese request the Swedish Consul at Calcutta is investigating conditions at the camps where Japanese are imprisoned. With the arrival of the exchange vessel Tatuta Maru at Yokohama on September 27, the Government of Japan will listen to reports and decide what steps to take.

Those who were repatriated from Australia numbering 871 were loaded into the City of Canterbury whose capacity is 300, and were forced to cook, clean, and labor in every conceivable way. Compared with the Japanese treatment of British nationals, this treatment is not only outrageous but absolutely inhuman. Concerning this the Foreign Office sent an emphatic protest on September 16.

Thus has been bared the savagery of Britain which has always taken "pride" that its actions were always "gentlemanly" and "civilized."

Japan Protests Maltreatment

Domei

ZURICH, September 22.—It was revealed today that the Japanese Government had filed a strong protest with the British Government against the iniquitous treatment of Japanese internees in British India.

The protest filed through the Swedish Government, it was said, pointed out that the British treatment of Japanese nationals interned in India is so bad that all of them are suffering from extreme anemia and are gradually being decimated by dysentery and other diseases. The Japanese Government, it was said, demanded that this situation be remedied immediately so that the internees will receive more humane treatment.

It was also learned that the Japanese Government protested against the overcrowding by Australian authorities of Japanese internees' repatriation ship, the city of Canterbury, on their way to Lourenco Marques. A total of 871 Japanese were jammed in a space sufficient to accommodate only 300 passengers. For 15 days most of them were confined to hammocks in the hold, and they even had to do their own cooking, a treatment which is identical to that given criminal prisoners, the protest is said to have pointed out.

BRITAIN BUILDS NEW CRAFT

Battleships Anson, Howe of 33,000-Ton Class Now in Service

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 21.—Two new British battleships, the Anson and Howe, each with a displacement of 33,000 tons, have recently been completed and are already in service, according to a Reuters naval correspondent's report received here today from London, quoting information obtained from reliable British authorities.

His Imperial Majesty Will Offer Prayers Today at Sanctuaries

His Majesty the Emperor will today personally officiate at the Autumnal Festival of the Imperial Ancestors to be held in the Koreiden and the Shinden Sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace. Following the offerings to the Imperial Ancestors, Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, will recite Shinto prayers with Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa, other Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Premier General Hideki Tojo, and other high officials attending. His Majesty the Emperor, attired in ancient ceremonial robes, will proceed to the throne in the Koreiden at 10 a.m. and will personally offer prayers to His Imperial Ancestors. The Princes and Princesses of the Blood will then offer their prayers, and Premier Tojo and others will follow. After 12:30 p.m. other high civil officials and military officers and those who are qualified will be allowed to worship at the sanctuaries.

BURMESE WELCOME HORI'S STATEMENT

Japan's Policy to Restrict Use Of Opium Will Benefit People of Burma

Domei

RANGOON, September 23.—The statement made by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, to foreign correspondents in which he categorically denied enemy propaganda charging the Japanese military administration in Burma with planning to levy a consumption tax on opium, and stressed that Japan's policy is aimed at eliminating altogether the detrimental habit of opium smoking by restricting the use of opium, has been highly welcomed by the Burmese authorities and intelligentsia, it was learned today.

The Burma Government had been deliberating for some time whether it should continue to levy the former British consumption tax on opium, so Mr. Hori's statement was welcome news to the Burma authorities who declared that though it would mean a decrease in the fiscal revenue, the benefit that the Burmese people will derive from Japan's policy, both physically and morally, would be far greater than the loss in revenue, it is said.

These circles pointed out that the former British policy had encouraged opium smoking legally by the levying of the consumption tax, but at the same time the public openly discriminated against the opium smokers and forced them to resort to smoking in secret, which had a very harmful effect on the morale and spirit of the people.

The British government is said to have collected from three to four million rupees annually by the opium tax from some 400,000 Chinese, 100,000 Burmese and 10,000 Indian opium addicts.

GERMANS CHECK LANDING ACTION BY RED FORCES

Nazi Warships Frustrate Russian Attempt Northwest Of Novorossisk

TUAPSE HARBOR BOMBED

35 Soviet Positions Along Don Blasted by Reich Shock Troops

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—The Soviet attempt to effect a landing northwest of Novorossisk with motor torpedo-boats and submarine chasers on the night of September 20 was frustrated by German warships, the German Supreme Command announced today. Meanwhile, German bomber formations attacked enemy shipping in Tuapse harbor and inflicted heavy damages, the communique said.

On the Don River front, the communique further revealed that German U-boats operating in the Mediterranean sank a 500-ton class enemy merchantman.

The German Supreme Command also announced that six British planes approaching the coast of occupied western districts on the western front and off the coast of Denmark were shot down by air defenses.

Meanwhile, German light bomber squadrons raided the south coast of England and inflicted heavy damage on military objectives.

The communique also revealed that Air Captain Graf downed three more enemy planes on September 21 and raised his total of enemy planes downed to 185.

British Press Pessimistic

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—With the imminent fall of Stalingrad, the attention of the entire British public is being concentrated on the possible effect of th Soviet defeat upon the general aspect of the current war. It is realized among well-informed circles in Great Britain that the fall of Stalingrad will not only be a fatal blow on the defense strength of the Soviet Army and bring grave consequences upon the German-Soviet Eastern front but will also enable Germany to effect a completely new strategical operation in the war against the Allied nations.

The Daily Herald, in a recent editorial, warns the British nation not to indulge in an over-optimistic view over the present situation. "While it used to be our common opinion that the Nazi Regime would come to a grave crisis should it fail to finish the Eastern front by the end of this year, it is now evident that since the successful German operation in severing the vitally important supply route, which had been essential for the Soviet resistance, we should not deceive ourselves by over-optimism. Even if the German advance is checked at the present line, the Nazi Regime has already

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Today's Press Comments

Thursday, September 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

American Brutality

MIYAKO—Though constantly whimpering that it is fighting for humanity, America has shown by its brutal outrages against our nationals that it is made up of men and women entirely devoid of any sort of human feeling, men and women capable of commiting the foulest of atrocities. The reports of criminal American actions which have so far become known are only a fraction of what is actually going on. When their black deeds are carefully studied it becomes evident that America is inhabited only by cowards, hoodlums, and policemen with the souls of hyenas. They have absolutely no feeling of righteousness, nor of humanity. From those in the area of international intercourse down to the scum of the American scene each one possesses the soul of a primitive beast.

The British are also in this category. Their outstanding military operations recently have been attacks on hospital ships and assaults on field hospitals. And in their dealings with the people of India Britain has shown how murderously cruel it can be.

It is our mission to wipe these enemies of mankind off the face of the earth and to build an earthly paradise with the Japanese soul.

Protracted Warfare

CHUGAI—With the experience it had through the current War of Greater East Asia, America has at last come to realize that the fighting power of Japan cannot be ignored and today there pervades throughout the country arguments arousing the people to take precaution against Japan.

As a result of the miserable setbacks suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces in the initial stage of the current War, it can be readily deduced from what has taken place thus far that America is planning a protracted war and is at present recouping its forces to stage a comeback against Japan. If so, it is only natural that Japan is fervently emphasizing the urgent necessity of enlivening the morale of the entire nation in preparation for this prolonged war. Thanks to the efforts of the entire nation, Japan's morale is in a tip-top shape unlike that of America. No doubt the resplendent

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U.S. CRUISER DAMAGED, TWO SUBMARINES SUNK BY IMPERIAL NAVY UNITS

Japanese Naval Forces Active in Aleutians Area

RAID ON NAZAN BAY

A-Class Northampton Type American Warship Seriously Hit

The unrelenting activity of the Japanese Naval Forces was again brought to light when the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday that Japanese submarines operating in the Aleutians had seriously damaged an American A-class cruiser of the Northampton type on August 31, while Japanese destroyers had sent two enemy submarines to the bottom of the sea in the same area around the middle of September.

The announcement reads:

"Japanese submarines operating in the Aleutians effected a surprise raid on August 31 on Nazan Bay in Atka Island and seriously damaged one American A-class cruiser of the Northampton type. In addition, Japanese destroyers sank two enemy submarines in the same area around the middle of September."

Displacement 9,050 Tons

The American A-class cruiser of the Northampton type, which was seriously damaged, displaced 9,050 tons, and had a speed of 33 knots.

Its main armament consisted of nine 20 centimeter guns. It had 12 high-angle guns, four seven centimeter guns, and two catapults. Its complement was given as 795.

The Northampton, after which this class of destroyers is named, was laid down in April 1928 and was completed in May 1930.

Of the same class are the Houston and Augusta, which were sunk by the Imperial Navy, the Louisville, which was severely damaged by the Japanese Navy, and the Chester and Chicago.

Atka Island Described

Atka Island is 45 miles from east to west. From north to south the broadest part is not more than 20 miles.

In area the island, of volcanic nature, is about two thirds the size of Awaji Island. The forms of life on the island are not many. Chief among animate things are blue foxes. Vegetation is mostly a sort of moss.

The Nazan Bay is in the western part of the island. In the hinterland of the bay is Atka village. The bay is about 30 fathoms deep in the deepest part.

The drawback of the bay is that it is exposed to view in the eastern part, which is visible from the sea.

The bay has two harbors, the inner and outer. The outer harbor can shelter five or six merchant vessels of a fairly large size at the same time. The inner harbor can accommodate vessels of the 500-ton class.

Sea-planes and flying boats can land in safety on the bay. An American round the world plane has landed on the bay. This was in 1923.

The native inhabitants on the island number about 100. They live chiefly by fishing and hunting. In appearance they are like the Japanese. They understand English, and their sanitary ideas are crude.

Report on Internees

Names of internees and those who died during their internment abroad were published in an interim report Wednesday morning by the Foreign Office. The list includes 76 internees in Britain, 182 in Canada, 3 dead in Australia, 3 dead in the United States and 245 released in the United States.

Imperial Navy's Brilliant Results In Pacific, Indian Oceans Reviewed

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Enemy by Surprise Attacks —American Guerilla Tactics Futile Against Ever-Vigilant Nippon Forces

Since the start of the current war, the Imperial Naval Forces have been scoring brilliant results over an expanse of 240,000,000 square kilometers across the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, says Domei.

On August 31 crack Japanese submarines, extending their activities to the northern coast of the Aleutians, 2,000 and several hundred nautical miles away from home, effected a surprise raid on Nazan Bay in Atka Island and inflicted direct torpedo hits on an A-class American cruiser of the Northampton type. Inclement weather peculiar to the northern waters prevailed that day, but our "Iron Whales" overcame this natural hazard and, thrusting deep into Nazan Bay, dealt an undisclosed number of torpedo hits to the American cruiser.

Later, immediately after a Japanese sea plane carried out the initial air-raid on Oregon and struck terror into the American people, our destroyers confirmedly sent two enemy submarines to the bottom of the sea. One of the submarines was afloat on the noctilucent northern waters. Bombarding it from a distance of a certain number of meters, the Japanese destroyer scored five direct hits, finally sinking it with explosives. The other enemy submarine was spotted by two of our destroyers and was sunk with explosives. Special service ships of the Imperial Navy cooperated. Heavy oil bursting out from the enemy submarine continued to bubble on the sea surface until the afternoon, thus testifying to her sinking.

Since early August the enemy had been contemplating counter-attacks on us. A powerful enemy unit was mobilized on August 8, but was easily repulsed by the Imperial Forces. Now an A-class cruiser, one of the treasures of the American navy, has been seriously damaged.

It is to be expected, however, that America, which has vigorously been revitalizing its wartime structure, will continue its tenacious counter-attacks on us. This is easily inferable from the fact that Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, has warned the American public thrice as to the infinite determination of the Japanese.

"Know thy enemy and know thyself. That is the royal road to winning a hundred battles," goes an old adage. The 100,000,000 people of Japan must look the prevailing American situation in the face and renew their determination to crush America and Britain.

All the same, we express deepest gratitude to the Imperial Naval Forces who are fighting bravely in the northern waters which will shortly be visited by adverse winter weather, in the southern waters and in the Indian Ocean.

Enemy Losses Gigantic

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday, two of the enemy submarines infesting the northern waters were spotted by the Imperial Naval Forces and sent to Davy Jones's Locker, thus bringing up the total number of enemy submarines sunk and damaged since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia to 102.

According to the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of July 19, 59 enemy submarines had been sunk and 38 seriously damaged, a total of 97 up to July 10.

In the first Battle Off the Solomons three enemy submarines were sent to the bottom and now two more have been claimed, which brings up the number of enemy submarines sunk and seriously damaged to 102. These sinkings and damages are confirmed. There must be a lot more unconfirmed sinkings and damages.

Assuming that about 100 American, British and Dutch submarines were stationed in the Pacific prior to the start of the current war, the pre-war enemy submarine force has been swept clear from the Pacific. However, America, deprived of over half her battleships and aircraft-carriers in the successive defeats she had suffered, has been compelled to abandon her once vaunted "carry and strike" strategy and turn to guerrilla tactics. As the result, America is now bent on submarine and airplane production, and it must be expected that quite a number of submarines have been built since the beginning of the war and commissioned in the Pacific.

Submarine activity, by its very nature, is uncontrollable by the so-called mastery of the sea. Unshakable as our mastery of the sea and air in the northern, western and southern Pacific is, we must be ever on our guard against enemy submarine maneuvers, especially in view of the fact that the recent enemy submarine infestation took place in the northern waters which are closest to the Japanese mainland.

JAPANESE BANK LEADERS TO INSPECT NORTH CHINA

14 Representatives Invited by Tsushima to Leave End of This Month

Representatives of 14 leading metropolitan banks and five trust companies will leave for a fortnight's inspection trip of North China at the end of this month at the invitation of Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company, it was revealed on Saturday by Domei.

This is the first time Japanese financial leaders will make an inspection tour to North China.

Banks and trust companies to be represented include the Industrial Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Yasuda Bank, Sumitomo Bank and the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, and Sumitomo Trust Companies.

Sino-Japanese Unity in Trade

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 21.—Influential Chinese and Japanese factory owners held a promoters' meeting here recently for the purpose of establishing a Chinese and Japanese Factory Owners' Association to promote cooperation between Chinese and Japanese industrialists.

SPIRIT OF YAMATO GENERATES POWER

True Definition of Japanese Concept of Patriotism Supplied by Writer

In the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia the glorious achievements of the Imperial Forces have astounded the nations of the world. An American officer taken prisoner said "The bravery of the Japanese soldiers who turn impossible into possible is more than a miracle."

In a miracle there is an implication of chance occurrence, but in the greatness of the Japanese Forces there exists no accidental happening, for the peerless Yamato spirit is the motive power behind the spiritual strength. "Why is Japan so strong?" The various nations are re-studying the answer to this question, but no matter how they might scrutinize the matter they will never succeed in grasping the Japanese spirit, says a pamphlet entitled "Takumashiki Haha," Stalwart Mothers, written by Chiyozo Ito. It continues:

Japan is victorious not because of the power of her weapons, for other nations might possess far more formidable arms, but because of her spiritual strength, for the might of the weapon depends on the spiritual greatness of the person wielding it.

Life and death play no part in the spiritual concept of the Japanese. He has only to carry out commands as given to him, absolute obedience to the orders, inasmuch as they arise from the Great Command of His Majesty the Emperor. Not rational reasoning but a strong nationalistic concept accounts for the self-sacrificing action of the Japanese, in whose racial strength are manifested unity and growth for the establishment of a new order in the world, and through it the maintenance of Japan's national traditions and order.

The Japanese as nationals of a great Empire find supreme joy in the execution of their duties, as they know that in self-sacrificing services to His Majesty the Emperor, they are endowed with everlasting life.

With his last breath, a Japanese cries out "Banzai" for His Majesty the Emperor. His Majesty the Emperor is always concerned over the welfare and happiness of His subjects, therefore to die for His Majesty the Emperor is to die for the nation and its people. The sacrifice and choice of death is made joyfully and unhesitatingly.

Secret of Strength

This noble spiritual strength, transcending reason, has become a national instinct furnishing unconsciously the power to act according to the traditional national life of the Japanese people. Herein lies the essence of the national structure of Japan and as long as this national structure is maintained intact, the spiritual strength of Japan will forever retain its healthy vigor. As we rejoice in living under the guidance of this Japanese spirit, we should at the same time take keen pride in being a Japanese.

The fundamental characteristic in the nationalistic concept of our people is that the Imperial Family, the nation and the people are united in close and inseparable relations, in fact there is perfect unity, not allowing for the slightest interspace, so that in loyalty to the Imperial Family and the nation, one treads the path of self perfection. In the Kojiki, Nihon Shoki and Mannyoshu, this concept has been clearly expressed, evidencing that it has been handed down without a break from the time of the foundation of the Empire and deeply impressed in our minds, be it consciously or unconsciously.

The relations existent in Occidental countries between the ruler and the ruled, conqueror and the conquered or of other authority forced on the subdued has no place in the Japanese national concept, for the nation comprises a big family with the Imperial Family as the Head and the people divided into sub-families, all living together in intimate and deep relations with each other. Therefore the basic spirit of the Japanese nation and the people is permeated with true-hearted worship of the Emperor and patriotism to the country.

In ancient Greece, the great philosopher Socrates was prosecuted on the grounds that since he did not believe in the national religion of pantheism he was polluting the youths of his time and sentenced to death by drinking poison. One of Socrates' disciples questioned, "Why do you, who are a man of fine character and have saved many people, have to die by partaking of poison?"

Socrates replied, "I die because I am a man of fine character. It is the order of the nation to take poison and as the nation is greater than the individual, I shall gladly die in obedience to the order."

These words of Socrates may, in a way, be said to be an expression of the Japanese spirit.

The day before the Battle of Minatogawa, Masashige Kusunoki called on the famous Zen priest Meikyoku Soshun of the Koganji Temple in Hyogo to ask him when life interchanged with death and how he should prepare himself for the moment. The priest replied, "When the two heads are severed at the same time, one sword, inspiring awe, hangs in the heavens." One head represented life, the other death, and if both were cut off with one blow, life and death would not exist, therefore there would be no necessity to ponder on the matter. The sword, penetrating through the heavens and earth, represented the great life and edicts of the Emperor. The Imperial Command was to engage in the battle tomorrow, therefore Masashige, though knowing well that defeat alone waited his outnumbered forces, marched to battle in obedience to the command.

Japanese Spirit Defined

Absolute self-effacement, a spiritual condition wherein nothing exists, is the true Japanese spirit. Masashige still harbored doubts as to how to solve the question of the final spiritual destination, but at the words of the Zen priest realized that there was a life transcending death, eternal life together with the life of the Emperor. Masashige's words "To die for the country seven times" does not signify mere number but stands for eternal life dedicated to the services of the country.

Loyalty and filial duty arise from one principle and, are in perfect accord, one with the other. Four reasons, as viewed from the standpoint of the people, are given for the oneness of filial duty and loyalty.

First. Loyalty and filial duty are one insofar as they originate in sincerity which, manifested toward the Emperor, become loyalty, to the parents filial duty, the only difference being the objective toward which this virtue of devotion is directed.

Second. Our national structure is that of a big family, His Majesty the Emperor being the Head of the national family, or the August Father of the people, therefore loyalty to the Emperor is identical with filial duty.

Third. Loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor is filial piety to the Imperial Ancestors and if we manifest filial respects to the Imperial Ancestors, this is loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor.

Four. All our ancestors desired that their descendants be good and loyal subjects, therefore loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor means that we are being filial by fulfilling the wishes of our ancestors. All the preceding Emperors have always hoped and desired that the people would be filial to their parents. Therefore, to put the Imperial Mind at ease by practising filial piety would be loyalty. No loyalty exists that is not filial piety, and no filial piety that is not loyalty. This is the essence of the national structure of Japan.

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A-Class Cruiser Northampton

Shown above is the 9,050-ton A-class United States cruiser Northampton, capable of 33 knots, armed with nine 20-centimeter guns and other lesser guns, carrying a complement of 795 officers and men. This, or one of its sister ships, was seriously damaged when Japanese submarines carried out a daring raid on Nazan Bay in Atka Island on August 31.

Anti-British Rally Staged in Berlin By Islamic Group

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—A large anti-British demonstration of the Islamic community was staged at the Aeronautical Building today, attended by Rashid Ali El Gailani, former Premier of Iraq, Sabhas Chandra Bose, champion of India's independence movement in Europe, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador, and more than 200 Islamites. A declaration to strengthen the anti-British front in Europe with further cooperation of Indians and Arabs in Germany with the Axis Powers was made at the rally.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

war achievements at the outset of the current War is in a large measure due to this high morale of the nation.

Needless to say, improvement of materials, technique, as well as labor is essential for the expansion of the productive power of a country. At the same time it is obvious that wartime necessity calls for laying stress on proper distribution of materials, regulation of consumption of commodities, development of science, ample supply of labor, as well as on the smooth supply of necessities of life under wartime condition. The policy which is being pursued by the Government is most pertinent, it is believed. However, in order to cope with a prolonged war, main efforts should be directed toward increasing the output of the materials, besides utilizing the existing resources and manpower.

Southern Administration

MIYAKO—All persons, returned from the southern occupied regions, are agreed in saying that the Indonesian residents in the regions, of whom there are 50,000,000, are enjoying life under Japan's military administration. Count Hideo Kodama, a member of the House of Peers, is just back from the south, with a tale to tell about the native inhabitants of the occupied regions, which confirms this version.

The Count has revealed that civilians are beginning to take the place of military men in the administration of the occupied southern regions, and that the native inhabitants in these regions are assisting voluntarily in the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Count's story is a corroboration of the theory that the benign influence of Japan is being felt throughout the southern area.

We are told that the native residents of the occupied regions are enthusiastic over the regime under which they have come to live. As to the story that their children are getting attached to the Japanese soldiers among whom they live, instead of fearing them, it tells much. Children have a way of telling who are friendly and who are not.

It is a good augury for Japanese rule in the occupied regions that the native residents are trying to learn Japanese, and many of them have managed to possess a working knowledge of the Japanese language. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see that the inhabitants of these regions are, informed of the Japanese spirit.

Germans Check Landing Action By Red Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

completed the objectives of the operations for the present year and successfully entrenched themselves in an impregnable position."

Furthermore, the London Times concluded in a recent editorial that in view of the careful German preparation for the coming winter, involving the appointment of the highest expert authorities in the German Army to the posts of supply, fortress-building and munition transport departments, it is now no longer possible to expect too much in the resistance of the Soviet Army.

Thus, when the German objective to dislocate the Soviet transport network by piercing far into the Trans-Caucasian sector with the fall of Stalingrad is realized, Germany will successfully check the counter-offensive by the remnant Soviet forces wiht a minimum of men by building a new Eastern Siegfried Line along the Volga River and with the reserve strength continue operations in Central Asia and also against Great Britain.

The Manchester Guardian, in reviewing the prospect of war for the coming year, frankly confesses the unpleasant fact that by the sad defeat of the Soviet army in the Eastern front, the Allies are being forced to fight a protracted warfare.

China Sets Cocoon Price

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 21.—The Ministry of Industry has decided to inaugurate a silk cocoon price-fixing committee to handle all matters pertaining to the transportation and fixing of prices of silk cocoons, in view of the impending silk harvest.

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SINO-JAPANESE TIES BOLSTERED

(Continued From Page 1)

eign Vice-Minister Chou Lung-hsiang acted as interpreter.

The Special Ambassadors and party left for their quarters at 9:50 a.m.

At 10:30 a.m. President Wang caused Tang Mang, Head of the Military Affairs Department, to pay a visit to the Special Ambassadors as a return courtesy.

The occasion marked another step forward toward the establishment of a new order in East Asia at a time when the invincible Imperial Japanese Forces have swept clean the pernicious Anglo-American influence which had poisoned East Asia for a century since the Opium War. The day when the peoples of East Asia can vindicate moral politics to the rest of the whole world was promised.

Ambassador Hiranuma's Speech

The message of the Special Ambassadors to China, as read by Special Ambassador Hiranuma before President Wang, follows:

"Your Honorable Excellency:

"The Imperial Government of Japan recognized the National Government of China some time ago, thus restoring diplomatic relations between Japan and China. Then Your Excellency in person came to Japan.

"Your Excellency expressed thanks to the Imperial Government for the aid it had rendered to China.

"Your Excellency also conferred without reserve with the Imperial Government about matters upon which Japan and China could cooperate.

"Your Excellency then dispatched a special mission, headed by Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government, to Japan. Through this mission Your Excellency expressed his congratulations of the victories which had been scored by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia ever since the beginning of the conflict.

"Your Excellency likewise made clear the sincere determination of the National Government to share in the joys and sorrows of Japan and co-operate in realizing the great work of establishing on a firm footing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In this manner Your Excellency made a contribution to the furthering of the relations of friendship between Japan and China.

"We, the Special Ambassadors, under orders from His Majesty the Emperor, were sent to Your Excellency's country as Special Ambassadors to answer the good will of the National Government of China and likewise to forge closer ties of cooperation between the two countries.

"Right now in the audience granted by Your Excellency to us, it gives us great pleasure to present the Message of His Majesty the Emperor addressed to Your Excellency the President of the National Government of China.

"It is the immutable policy of Japan to secure stability in East Asia and contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world.

"The foreign policy of Japan rests on the principle of promoting friendship with the powers of the world and to secure a condition permitting all the nations in the world to attain their proper places.

"In accord with this policy, Japan assisted in the expansion of the Government of Your Excellency's country.

"Your Excellency's country, for its part, gained a good understanding of the true intentions of Japan. Notably, directly Japan declared war on America and Britain on December 8, 1941, in defense of its right of existence and also in the interest of a lasting peace in East Asia, the Government of Your Excellency's country, in the spirit of sharing the joys and sorrows of Japan, and with an indomitable spirit, made manifest its resolution to overcome the difficult situation which had arisen.

"Right at this moment Your Excellency's country is cooperating with Japan materially and spiritually. This is a fact with which the Government and people of Japan are profoundly impressed.

"The Government of Japan, taking into view the magnitude and the grave nature of its mission, is strengthening at home the unity between all classes of people in the country, and abroad is demonstrating a greater loyalty to its allies, thereby embodying the will of His Majesty the Emperor. All this is to enable the country to bring the holy war to a conclusively successful end.

"To us, the Special Ambassadors, it is a matter for hearty congratulation that there is closer and closer cooperation between Japan and China and that the peoples of the two countries are standing at each other's side in pushing the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We are firmly convinced that the two countries will continue in friendship forever. We humbly wish Your Excellency good health. At the same time we pray for the prosperity of Your Excellency's country."

President Wang's Statement

The statement of President Wang, as read before the Special Ambassadors follows:

"Your Honorable Excellencies:

"After the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, the diplomatic relations of the two countries returned to a normal state. With that there was a greater increase in friendship between the two nations.

"Last year, I visited Your Excellencies' country. At that time I tendered thanks to Your Excellencies' country for the deep sympathy it had shown to us and the enthusiastic support it had given to us. I also conferred without reserve with the Government of Your Excellencies' country about a variety of questions upon which the two countries could cooperate.

"This year, Chu Min-yi, member of the committee and Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, was dispatched to Your Excellencies' country on a special mission. He communicated to Your Excellencies' Government the firm determination of our National Government to share in the joys and sorrows of Your Excellencies' Government and to bring the work of emancipating East Asia to a completion.

"I have no word to express the gratitude I feel for the special treatment which has repeatedly been accorded us by the Imperial Family of Your Excellencies' country and for the cordial welcome which has repeatedly extended to us by the Government and people of Your Excellencies' country.

"I feel sure that the present visit of you, the Special Ambassadors, to China will result in a strengthening of the relations of alliance between the two countries and in closer relations between Your Excellencies' country and ours. This is a matter which gives me great pleasure to reflect upon.

"Your Excellencies' country and ours have upheld the principle of morality during the past several thousand years. The very treaty which was concluded in 1940 rests on this spirit. We intend to make greater exertions to practice mutual assistance and mutual love hereafter as dictated by the principle of morality, and to do the best we can to realize the ideal of mutual prosperity among the countries in East Asia.

"At this moment Your Excellencies' country is exerting itself to eliminate aggressive American and British influence. Heavy and grave is the responsibility of Your Excellencies' country.

"Our National Government of China is determined on sharing in the hardships of Your Excellencies' country and cooperating with Your Excellencies' country with all sincerity and with all the power it has at its command.

"As a matter of fact our National Government has an unshakable belief that Your Excellencies' country and ours are fated to stand together or fall together, and that a real relationship among nations is a thing which will last forever.

"I hereby offer my congratulations on the security of the Throne of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the prosperity of Your Excellencies' country.

"I also pray that Your Excellencies may continue in good health."

Funeral Rites Held For Fallen Navy Men At Yokosuka Station

Funeral services for officers and men of the Imperial Navy who died in action in the Southern Regions were held with Buddhist rites yesterday, Wednesday, at the council chamber of the Yokosuka Naval Station. Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, proxy of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, officers and men stationed in Yokosuka, and many relatives of those honored attended. Among those for whom the services were held were Engineer Captain Takeshi Takahashi, Commander Shigeru Ogane, Engineer Commander Jiro Katayama, Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Hiroshi Abe, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Takematsu Otsuka and many others.

JAPANESE HELPING MALAYA'S PROGRESS

Soldiers Engaged in Difficult Task of Developing Uncivilized Jungle Areas

Rapid progress is being made in the rehabilitation work in Malaya, particularly in the central and eastern sections of the peninsula, where the Japanese soldiers are engaged in the task of developing the uncivilized areas covered with jungles and swamps, a Domei dispatch from Shonan states. The untiring energy of the soldiers is even being extended to the education of the native inhabitants, the report adds. The gist of the account follows:

Well-equipped railway facilities and water supply plants mark the western coast of the Malay Peninsula. In spite of the fierce battle fought in this area, cities, with a population of 100,000 to 200,000 are already showing signs of prosperity and development. However, jungles and swamplands still abound in the eastern parts of the peninsula. Japanese soldiers, attacking this section seven months ago, were disturbed and harassed much more by the jungle leeches and bugs than by the British forces. Day after day, the Japanese soldiers are exerting their utmost for the development of waste lands and jungles.

Speeding about 90 kilometers an hour along the paved, winding road of the Pahang mountain ranges, I noticed smoke soaring out of the nearby jungles. Evidently the fire was set on purpose to clear these areas. The entire area of Pahang State extends 36,200 square kilometers. The population of some 230,000 includes 130,000 Malayans, 73,000 Chinese, 17,000 Indians and other native inhabitants. The density of population is about 13 persons to a square mile. Kuala Lipis, seat of the State government, is the largest town in the state, consisting of ten households. It looks like a small deserted village and can hardly be called a town.

Natural resources and industries are still undeveloped. Along a river, some overseas Chinese are engaged in cultivating foodstuffs such as rice, sweet-potatoes, corn, tapioca and potatoes, but due to transportation difficulties, they often lack salt, sugar, tobacco and wine.

Villagers Often Attacked

Chinese Communists from Shonan and Penang seclude themselves in these remote areas and often attack the villagers for food. The Japanese soldiers are doing their best to subjugate these Communists. Sometime ago, a peace preservation committee was organized in a certain hamlet for the purpose of sweeping out the Communists. However, their plan was not put into operation due to the betrayal of one of the committee members.

The garrisons stationed in Pahang State are devoting themselves solely to the rehabilitation of lonely hamlets. The noble, self-sacrificing spirit of the young soldiers seems to radiate from their faces. Early in June, the soldiers, stationed in a village southwest of Kuala Lipis, started a Japanese language school. The teaching staff consists of an instructor and four assistants. There are some 250 students enrolled in the school, most of whom are Malayans, Chinese, and Indians sent from well-to-do families. During the morning they learn Japanese songs, handicrafts, and gardening. I was told that teaching Japanese was extremely difficult as the instructor had to master three languages, Malayan, Indian, and Chinese in order to explain. I was also gladly informed that their Japanese intonation was amazingly good although they had some difficulties in pronouncing a few of the alphabets, such as "ha hi hu he ho."

Due to the steady efforts of the Japanese soldiers, the education of the native inhabitants is progressing rapidly. However, according to one of the instructors, there is an urgent need for more buildings and teachers. Not until all schools are made free of tuition and placed under the direct control of State governments, can there be great educational improvment which would contribute to the cultural development of the Malay Peninsula.

China Banks' Branches Ready

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 17.— Following the reopening of their head offices and branches in Shanghai, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are making preparations to resume the operations of all their branches in different localities.

Danish Reception Cancelled

The Danish Legation announces that there will be no reception at the Danish Legation on Saturday, September 26, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark.

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LIFE IN PENANG ISLE RETURNS TO NORMAL

Peace, Prosperity Reign With Restoration of Vital Facilities By Japanese

Penang Island now presents a peaceful and prosperous scene with the complete restoration of the water power plant and important factories. Prior to the war the island was under the direct control of Britain together with Wellesley Province on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, but with the ousting of British power from the island Rising Sun flags are now proudly waving under the tranquil sky. Thus states a Domei correspondent, who witnessed the improved conditions in that island, in his report from Shonan. His account follows:

"Penang is a small island and it does not take more than an hour and a half to traverse it from end to end, and it occupies an important position for the development of the Malay Peninsula.

"The population of the island stands around 240,000, including 165,000 Overseas Chinese, 41,000 Malayans, and 32,000 Indians. It is obvious, therefore, that the Overseas Chinese occupy the largest percentage of the population.

British Were Destructive

"The British Army destroyed such important buildings as the water power plant and military establishments before retreating. Only a few buildings suffered damage through war operations. With the restoration of the water power plant and traffic facilities, the streets of George Town now present a prosperous and bustling scene.

"Due to the resumption of electric power, the cable-car, which runs between Western Hill, the highest in the island and Penang Hill, is now in operation. This cable-car was built in 1922. It starts from a point, some 200 feet above sea level and travels as high as 2,600 feet. Its entire length covers one mile and a single trip takes 20 minutes. In the neighborhood of the top terminal there are some 80 villas set amid picturesque surrounding.

"Among those villas the one previously owned by the Governor-General of Malaya is prominent. The Union Jack which was hoisted atop the hill before the war, has been supplanted by a Rising Sun flag. Standing on the brow of the hill I could see the whole expanse of the city of George Town.

Has Beautiful City

"George Town is a beautiful city with a park which abounds with tropical trees. The streets of the city are lined with coconut trees and run in every direction. Some Chinese residences, the office buildings which were previously occupied by the British, and gorgeous government buildings, are clearly seen from the top of the hill. The grandeur of those government buildings attract the eyes of visitors.

With the coming of evening all kinds of stands spring up on the sidewalks of the main street, where tropical fruits such as mangosteens, dorians, papayas, and pineapples are attractively displayed for sale.

"One day I visited a coconut oil-refining factory, previously managed by certain overseas Chinese, but at present under the management of the Japanese Military Administration. The factory building is not very large, but it is well equipped with electric compressors.

"The tin-refining factory was managed by British before the war, with the necessary raw materials being transported from Ipoh and its vicinity. However, the British soldiers destroyed all the vital machines before retreating."

Y.C.A.C. CLUB TO HOLD BOWLING FINALS TODAY

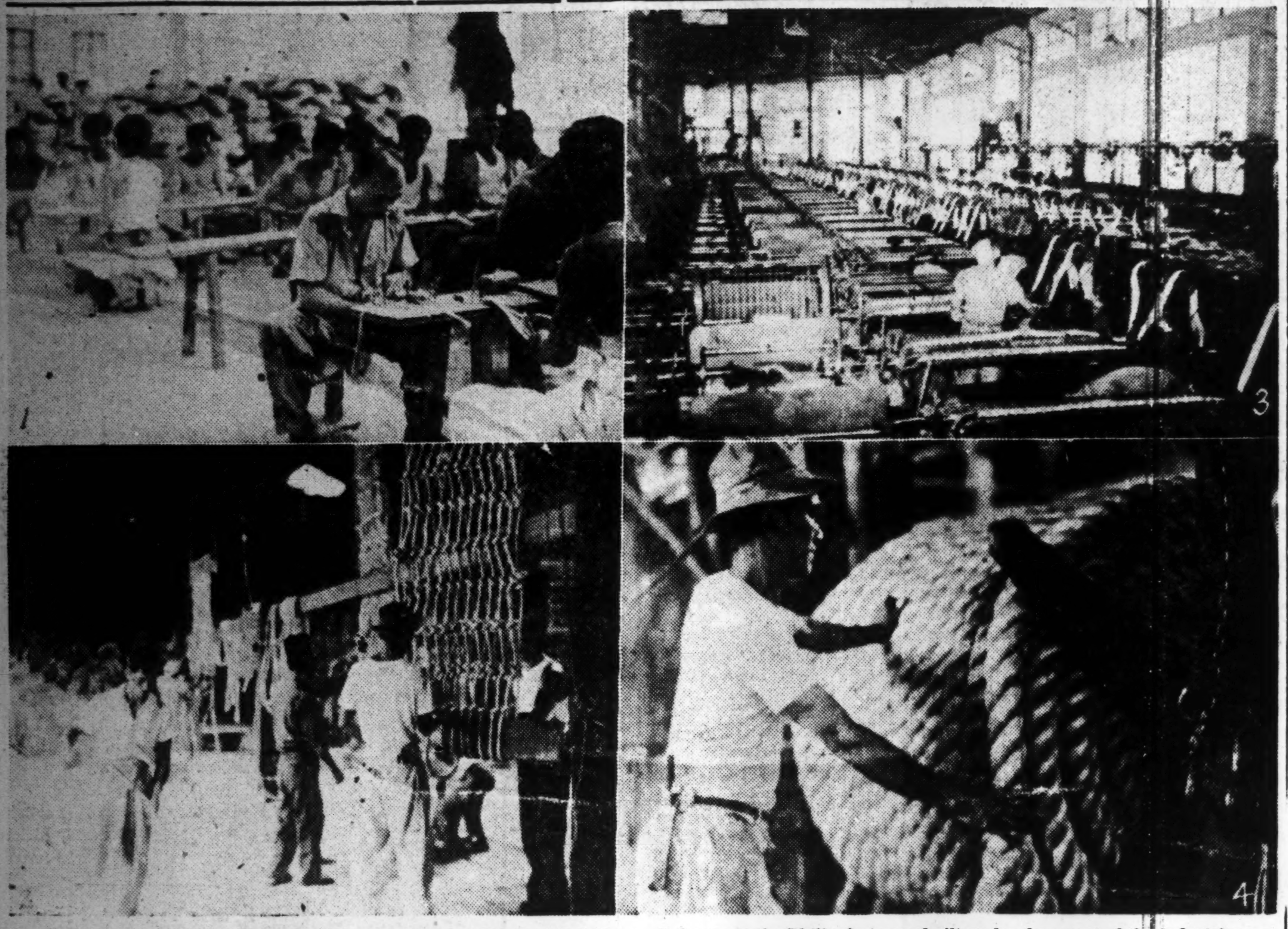
Lord and Harriss to Meet Boixo's—Dentici, DaSilva To Vie in Singles

Three remaining finals of the Lawn Bowls tournament will be played off today at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's rinks. In the morning the finals for the championship doubles will be decided when the Lord and Harriss combination will take on the Boixo's, father and son team, from 10:30 a.m. Both teams have won a game each and today's encounter will be for the silver trophy presented by the Club.

E. Dentici and G. DaSilva will also play off the finals for the championship singles and as each of them have a leg apiece, today's match should result in a nip and tuck affair. The handicap doubles is scheduled for 3 p.m. with Boixo and Kallin meeting E. Dentici and D. Dentici.

Prizes for the various events will be presented at the Club-house after the matches.

Manila Hemp



Does everyone know that Manila hemp is an essential war material? If this question is put before the Allies, it will sound silly for Britain and America are suffering greatly from the lack of hemp. They have only themselves to blame, for bringing on a war against Japan, they lost the only access to the hemp—the Philippines which the Japanese Army captured in a brilliant campaign. Manila hemp is produced in Davao on the island of Mindanao and the Japanese right now has the monopoly of it. It may not be far from the truth to say that the hemp industry in the Philippines was built up by the sweat of the industrious Japanese. At present under the Military Administration, the Tokyo Rope Manufacturing Corporation is entrusted with the work of producing hemp. The pictures show (1) workers using thin lines of hemp to make bridles; (2) a finished product—rope ladder; (3) the interior of a modern and well equipped factory; and (4) a splendid specimen, fine and strong, of Manila hemp that any ship would be mighty proud to own.

CHUNGKING AND INDIA

Chiang Kai-shek Said Doing Everything Possible to Patch Up Differences Between Indians and British to Protect His Position

Chungking is making strenuous efforts to mediate in the Indian independence question because it desires to align India on the side of the Allied Nations in the war against the Axis Powers, thereby maintaining its position in the eyes of the Chinese masses by continuing resistance against Japan, according to an article in the magazine, Nihon Hyoron, which follows:

Surrounding the two major developments of recent date—the retreat of the Anglo-American influences from the Pacific areas and the inauguration of the independence movement in India—singular is the fact that the Chungking regime has been making some strange overtures to India.

Recently a Chungking party headed by Chiang Kai-shek made a direct visit to New Delhi and had interviews with both the British officials and Indian political leaders. It was known at that time that Chiang managed to make a sort of lateral approach to the Indian leaders and persuaded them to see the alleged wisdom in the support of England, to line up with the anti-Axis group, and to get in on the war against Japan.

Particularly noticeable was the dramatic effect Madame Chiang, who accompanied her husband on this trip, tried to produce. She upbraided Japan over the radio charging it with aggressive acts in China. She said, after alleging some instances where the Japanese soldiers had been guilty of immoral acts committed upon the Chinese girls and women, that unless India stood with Britain it would be virtually assisting Japan in the commission of those horrible crimes. Undoubtedly this radio broadcast was welcomed in the United States more than it was the case in India.

Planning Another Trip

According to a recent report, Chiang Kai-shek is expected to make another call on India in the near future. Of this intended trip, especially conspicuous is the way the Chungking press is handling the Indian question, treating it in such a big way as though it were their own question. As typical of this let us quote a recent editorial appeared in the Takungpao of Chungking. It says:

"The Indian question has now reached its last stage. It is a question which must be settled in the immediate future, so that the Allied Powers may be able to demonstrate their full strength in order to wrest victory from the Axis. In this anti-Axis war the British Empire is called upon to fight in a body, including India, Australia, Canada, and other British possessions.

"Although the British rule in India might have been unsatisfactory, yet it is an undeniable fact that India has been much modernized through the British development and reconstruction plan. Unfortunately, however, this planning has been confined to the promotion of the British interests, and not in meeting the requirements of the Indian masses, thus resulting in no improvement in the Indians' living conditions.

"But on the whole, the British defense work in India has borne much fruit.

"India has an abundance of manpower. But in arms and materials all the demands cannot be filled. For these reasons, even if the Indian independence be accomplished, India still needs the British aids in the economic and military ways. So the two countries should cooperate for their mutual interests. Despite the three centuries of the British rule, it appears that England has failed to get the confidence of the Indian masses. There must have been much defect in the British policy. For this, England must be prepared to lose some of the jewels from her crown.

"But England herself has to be saved today. As a matter of fact insufficient arms are supplied to defend 370,000,000 of the Indian masses. Only a mere handful of British contingent is placed there to defend the whole India. Thus observing, it seems an absolute necessity to grant the Indian request as a consideration for obtaining the Indian cooperation. The granting of independence and freedom to India may appear to be a great loss to Great Britain, but in reality it will be a gain of the highest value. For this consideration the British loss in Burma is a valuable lesson. Britain should appreciate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's announcement in which he stated that India will refrain from doing anything which might interfere with the Chinese resistance against Japan. It is our hope that a satisfactory settlement will be attained between England and India in the near future through their mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation."

Difference in Positions

Now in reading this editorial, what comes up foremost in our minds is the saying that a man must give his honest opinion when one is faced with a momentous crisis. India is confronted with a critical turn, and in observing the Chiang attitude in this matter, we cannot help but find a fundamental difference in the positions between India and Chungking. The difference lies in the fact that from what little we can glean from this editorial, Chungking wants to help England above all things in order to bring victory to the Allied Powers in this war, while India has no other ambition than to gain independence and freedom for itself and is fighting for it.

Britain claims that the granting of independence and freedom to India may impede Britain's prosecution of war when the latter is faced with an unprecedented crisis. But with India, it is quite a different proposition in that it wants to avoid going into war under the relationship of master and slave. Further than that, it wants to eliminate its relationship of a vassal state.

The question in a nutshell as regarding the difference between India and Chungking is which is more sincere in their attitude toward their respective peoples. The answer to this is very plain. While India is showing a practical popular solidarity under the slogan of "India for the Indians," and this notwithstanding many differences among its people in religious and social questions, Chungking is hanging on the skirts of the Anglo-Americans, with a result that dissensions have become the order among the Chinese masses, upon which Chungking wants to rely for its own life, and wranglings are now on the increase.

In this respect, it is a foregone conclusion that no leader, however clever, can push his policy in disregard of the true popular sentiment. Viewed from their geographic and environmental circumstances, it may seem as if Chungking and India can get together without difficulty, but in reality it is not so, because of the fundamental difference existing between the leaderships in their respective attitudes toward the people's sentiment.

Is India Disloyal?

It is true, as the editorial claims, that Britain has had much to do with the development of natural resources in India and that it has contributed much toward the modernization of that country. Yet in spite of all these contributions, why is it that India is so much dissatisfied with England as to cause it to stand in opposition? Is it really India's disloyalty that forgets all past favors and obligations? Can the Chungking leaders conscientiously accuse India of such disloyalty?

We, who have been victimized by the British imperialism since the last century to a more or less extent as an Asiatic people, have no temerity to censure India on that score. Those who can do it are only the British allies. In this sense, if what was done under the Nanking Treaty of 1842, as in the grabbing of Hongkong and founding of the British concessions all over China, were not a hotbed for the culture of the British imperialism, it may be called a benevolent work carried out for the promotion of Chinese economics and improvement of their living conditions

If then the Chinese of those days were really respectful of the English, why did they rush to such a rude, barbarous act as taking up arms to stop the dumping of opium on China? Why is it that Lin Tsu-hsu, the then governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, who burned up the contraband opium in 20,283 cases after he had taken them away from the overbearing British officials at Canton on 1839, is now worshipped as a Chinese hero and patriot? For a true answer, ask the present Chungking leaders, for they know all about it. They know that what the British claimed for advancement of the economic development and social uplifting of the Orient was nothing but an expansion design under the British imperialism. They know also that China has since passed a period of contradictions for 100 years, while Lin Tsu-hsu has been treated as a hero and patriot. They must know then that India takes this fact in true perspective and wants to give back to England what is due.

And the editorial further points out regarding the Indian national defense that in spite of the abundance of its material resources, India must depend on England in the end for the supply of arms and necessities, and yet there are not enough arms to protect the 370,000,000 Indian people. It all amounts to this: that the mismated British-Indian relations must be kept at all cost and to the end of the rope, even by turning our brilliant victories in the Pacific areas into a direct scare against the Indian people.

Japan's War Aims

But as already clearly enunciated in our war principles, we have no desire to make an enemy of the Indians, nor is there any reason for it. It would be a great misfortune to India, should we have to cross arms with her. All we want to see is the breaking up and driving away of what Britain has perpetrated in the Orient in the way of oppression, undue influence, and exploitations, which have been detrimental to a just existence and progress of the Japanese people. And at the same time we want to see the old British rule in these parts smashed, and in its place independence and freedom granted to all the Asiatic races who desire it. These two things are exactly our war objectives. And there is nothing else to obscure our war aims.

Consequently there would be nothing to demand of India should it keep from joining the British war cause and rid British influence from India. And there is no reason why India should be tied up with Britain because the Indians have no arms. It was England who intentionally did not give India arms for fear that once given and trained in them properly, the Indians might turn those very arms on the benefactor. This was the point in a nutshell, explaining why Britain did not provide the Indians enough arms.

But the Indians do not need any arms, for Japan does not want to invade India, nor does it care to exploit them. Japan is not after the Indian rule either. For these reasons, when India gains its freedom, it is free to act for the best interest of its national defense and equipment. There will be no objection on our part along those lines. This is where you find a 180 degree difference between the Japanese and British policies.

Yet why do Chiang Kai-shek and the other Chungking leaders show deep anxiety about the Indian attitude? For a proper answer to this question we are desirous that the intelligent Indian people and unbiased Chinese make due investigation and pass their judgment on it.

Frankly speaking, we think three factors give the answer. One of them lies in the fact that the Burma Route has been cut off since our forces went into Burma. This route was considered to be the last supply highway for Chungking. And as a substitute, Chungking is trying to develop an Indian route. As a matter of fact some Anglo-American supplies are being sent to Chungking with India as their supply base. The idea of the allied nations is to keep providing Chungking with their aid supplies so that Chungking may be retained as their last anti-Japanese battle-line in the Orient, which may eventually turn into their gain.

But the one who will get the worst deal in this setup, promoting the interests of Chungking on the one hand and those of the Anglo-Americans on the other, is India itself. The fact that India is used as a base and route for the passage of arms to advance interests of third parties is itself a violation of its indepedence. We are, however, of the belief that this is not of India's free will but under Anglo-American duress. Hence, however, solicitous Chungking may be of India's welfare, the fact that it has to have the Indian route to get supplies shows clearly that its interests are diametrically opposed to those of India, which stands for nothing but a real freedom.

The second point comes from the surmisal that Chungking is trying to patch up the differences between Britain and India by getting for India a guarantee from Britain of an autonomy within a certain period of time after the conclusion of the war, to be guaranteed by the United States, and Chungking itself going on it as a guarantor. It appears on the surface that Chungking is playing the role of an impartial and disinterested mediator in this scheme, but it cannot make the Indian leaders to see it that way because they are too wise for it and their determination too firmly set. As a matter of fact both Gandhi and Nehru have made it clear in their announcements that India needs no guarantee from either America, the Soviet Union, Chungking, or any other country, but what it needs is an unqualified and immediate independence.

Yet in the face of such clear-cut demand of the Indian people, Chungking persists in its efforts of mediation, which arouses the thoughts there must be some good reasons for it. But from what has transpired so far, there seems to be none except Chungking that has obtained the British promise to give an autonomy to India after the conclusion of the hostilities while it has been trying to prevail upon India for joining the anti-Axis group on behalf of Britain. Then what sort of mediation is this? It is none other than an undisguised confession on the part of Chungking that by selling India off to Britain, it seeks in return an uninterrupted flow of the aid supplies into Chungking. But India is too wide awake for this sort of trick. In fact it is sacrificing its precious blood, so that it may not be fooled again by England, to say nothing of Chungking, which is nothing but a British puppet in the Orient.

Thirdly, the most important point surrounding the Indian question is the effect this Indian struggle may have on the Chinese masses. It might prove an instigation against Chungking. What Chungking has been able to beguile its people into believing was the sales talk that China was going to get a real independence and freedom by standing on the battle-line of democracy and that in order to attain it, China must fight Japan in the Orient as its foe, and this was the only way through which China's sovereignty and integrity will be assured.

Difficult Situation

But an entirely different situation has developed in the Pacific areas. Not only has the Anglo-American military prestige been literally wiped out from these areas but that the peaceful Indians, with whom China has had intercourse from the very olden times, are now fighting hard to wrest indepedence from England, upon whom China has been staking everything. These two facts, which are indisputable, are the source of worry to the Chungking leaders. For they are afraid of new criticisms of their leadership by those who are anxious to gain their real freedom and indepedence by ridding Western influence from China. That it why Chiang Kai-shek and his group are anxious to have India tied up to England, in order to keep up the pretense of resisting Japan. They want to keep the position of India in about the same state as theirs.

But on the other hand, the Axis Powers are now fighting to smash up the old world order, doing it at the stake of their national existence. To this India attaches importance in both political and military ways. Inasmuch as Japan expects much from the reawakened India as an Asiatic nation and is sincerely desirous of the latter's cooperation, it is all the more anxious not to get tangled up in arms with India, who we are afraid, might be duped in connection with its anxiety to obtain independence.

NIPPON YOUTH CORPS PROMISED SUPPORT

Message of Cooperation Is Received From Similar Organizations in Europe

A message promising cooperation has been received by the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps from Renarto Ricci, representative of the Youth Association of Europe, and Baldur von Schirach, honorary president of the organization, according to Domei.

"We wish to express our respects to the gallant youths of Japan and we wish to cooperate with you as friends," the message said in reply to congratulations sent by General Takao Suzuki, president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, on the occasion day, September 14, of the five day conference held at Vienna marking the foundation of the Youth Association of Europe.

All European countries, with the exception of the anti-Axis nations and the neutral powers, Switzerland and Sweden, are included in the membership of the newly-formed organizatoin, including 14 nations in all. Its formation is based on the promotion of youth education and the training of leaders for a post-Axis victory Europe, and it is expected to play an important role in the post-war reconstruction program of Europe.

The Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, founded in January 1941 under the supervision and support of the Education Ministry, has similar objectives for Greater East Asia, and these two youth corps are expected to work closely together along parallel lines.

The Japanese organization has a total membership of fifteen million boys and girls ranging from 10 to 25 years of age and include youths from Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto and the South Sea Mandated Islands. It has also formulated plans to invite North China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, French Indo-China, and other South Sea countries to participate in the formation of a youth federation for Greater East Asia, and its materialization is expected in the near future.

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JAPAN-MADE FILMS SHOWN IN SHANGHAI

"Warm Currents" Starring Miss Takamine and Miss Mito Hailed by Critics

Japanese movies have entered the Shanghai theaters and have become an important topic of conversation, reports the Miyako. At the Nanking Dai Giin "Warm Currents" has been showing since the middle of September and Miss Mitsuko Mito and Miss Mieko Takamine popular Japanese film stars are on the bill boards at the Race Track and their names are on the lips of the Chinese populace.

Until now the Nanking Dai Giin has always shown first-run American pictures and the showing of "Warm Currents" in Chinese and with English subtitles on the screen has caused a sensation according to the same paper.

The first day's audience was made up of 304 Japanese, 2,188 Chinese and 52 foreigners, and later audiences too have been made up of mostly Chinese and foreigners. Miss Nancy Chen, who starred in the Chinese movie "Mokuran Jugun" also came to see the picture.

It is interesting to note how some leading Chinese critics regarded the picture. Lo Chuan says, "There is no climax but the picture is delightful and makes one think. The subdued direction is also successful. It has the elements of a tragedy but the result is cheerful. If the Anglo-Americans had produced this triangle they would probably have had the heroine jump into the sea. They would not have given the characters an Eastern type of patience and fortitude."

Another leading Chinese critic Shih Fu says, "Miss Mitsuko Mito is beautiful and has great charms. Miss Mieko Takamine is a representative type of Japanese womanhood and the so-called "modern" Chinese young men and women who mimic each stupid little Hollywood characteristic have a great deal to learn from her. The production of the picture is excellent. There are some Chinese who belittle this picture but that is because they are not used to seeing Japanese films. American pictures are like sugar-coated chocolates; Japanese pictures have a more subtle flavor."

MEN, WOMEN TO REGISTER WITH WELFARE MINISTRY

Applies to Males Between 16 to 40 and Females From 16 To 25

Registration of all men between the ages of 16 and 40 (those born between October 1, 1926 and October 2, 1902) and all women between the ages of 16 and 25 (those born between October 1, 1926 and October 2, 1917) will be made by the Ministry of Welfare, it was learned on Tuesday by Domei.

It is understood that undergraduate students, servicemen, Army and Navy employees, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterenarians and seamen, who are already serving in some official capacity and several other classes of men will not be required to register.

Married women, women in colleges, high schools and those serving in some official capacity also will be exempted from registration.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IS STRESSED

Necessary for Long War, Says Lieutenant-General Ando

The third Conference of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which will be held in Tokyo for four days beginning next Saturday will afford the best chance to enhance the public spirit toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, thus, declared Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Minister without Portfolio and concurrently Chairman of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, at the regular Cabinet conference held at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence on Tuesday morning, states Domei.

Lieutenant-General Ando, in making the statement, urged the full-hearted cooperation of the other Ministers of the Cabinet in the association's efforts to brace up the public for a prolonged war.

Yin Takes Nanking Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—Yin Tso-chien, newly-appointed Commander of the Nanking Strategic Port, assumed his post at the Ministry of the Navy recently.

NOTICE

Due to a misprint the telephone number of Mr. Edgar P. Leveday of Yokohama was given in the Japan Times & Advertiser directory as 2-4250, whereas it should have been 2-4256.

Popular in Shanghai

With the introduction of "Warm Currents," the first feature-length Japanese movie to invade Shanghai's filmdom, the Chinese picture fans are now rapidly taking interest in the leading stars of Japan. Miss Mitsuko Mito (left) and Miss Mieko Takamine who are starred in "Warm Currents" are attracting considerable attention among the Chinese international city's movie-goers.

Music and Appreciation

By ONAMUM-MAS

Part IV

In physical life, when the arteries harden and lose their suppleness old age sets in and decrease of vitality begins; in music, too, the analogy holds good. When the natural, rhythmic ebb and flow, the elastic give-and-take of movement is disregarded, the performance is characterized by a certain lifelessness and affects the listener as being spiritless. This elasticity of movement, this rhythm should be felt in every bar; every bar is part of a phrase and every phrase has its beginning and its climax, its rise and fall, its culmination and declension. There must be constant movement either toward or from the point of most importance and intensity. Every one knows that there can be no question of interpretation without some power of imagination, but the importance of the part played by rhythm in interpretation is not generally recognized.

Just as to play in time, is not playing with rhythm; so to pay loudly or softly, to observe crescendo and diminuendo, to obey all the composer's indications, is not in any sense to interpret. Music is an art through which sensations, feelings and thoughts are evoked in the listener through the medium of sound. Before we can hope to be interpreters, we should become, first and foremost, listeners. That is to say, we must allow the music to have a direct effect on us and only according to the degree and quality of the effect produced on us, will be able to convey that effect to others. Thus an artist's greatness depends on his power to receive impressions just as much as on his power to transmit them.

When we are thoroughly conversant with the music by studying the work apart from the instrument on which we are going to play it and by hearing the work played by several fine players and then only, can we strive to express our conceptions of the music through the medium of sound. We should get out of our heads any idea that our brains are going to be inspired by our fingers and that the constant playing of the work will give us interpretative insight. No one can become an interpreter by the use of his intellectual faculties alone, although cleverness will suffice for the interpretation of many modern musical works, such as the impressionistic, sensuous, ultra-modern music, though superficially very clever, needs only those qualities for its interpretation. But it is different with the music of the great masters; J. S. Bach, Haydn, Haendel, Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Berlioz, Verdi, Wagner, Franck, Brahms, Grieg, Tschaikowsky, Elgar, R. Strauss, Dvorak, and so on. A far higher order of imagination and musical intelligence is necessary to feel and interpret the inner meaning of great music. For this reason, it is impossible to judge the standing of an artists solely by his performance of the most modern musical compositions. He should be heard in music of great composers, music which demands the highest qualities of reflection and feeling in the interpreters and is the surest measure of an artiste's powers. This test divides artistes into two categories. In the first, is the man more or less superficial, who has been knack of making something of nothing; it is this same man who usually succeeds in making nothing of something. In the second, is the artiste who has though and felt deeply enough to be capable of discerning at least something of the spirit and inner meaning of great music.

An artiste's interpretation is a reflection of himself; given the necessary technical power, a man plays as he is. As a great writer once said, "It is the heart that always sees before the head can." Sincerity of purpose and modesty needed to forget self, are the first conditions of "insight."

For a real appreciation of music, we should, at least, be able to go through the work on a musical instrument to ascertain ourselves all about that music which we are going to appreciate. It would widen our interest over music vastly and we would begin to appreciate such delicate shades of performance as the player's own characteristic rhythm, the tone-color, the phrasing, the accent, the agogic and the dynamic variations, the general style and so on. A musical appreciation through listening and reading books on music alone, is not only insufficient, but we shall be missing something very beautiful and noble in life.

(To Be Continued)

ASIA DEVELOPMENT ORGANS TO HOLD FOUR-DAY PARLEY

Japan, China, Manchoukuo And Mongolia to Be Represented Here

A four-day meeting sponsored by the Nippon Asia Development Federation will be held at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi from October 13 among the various Asia development organizations in Manchoukuo, China and Japan to promote closer cooperation, Domei reported.

The Manchoukuo Concordia Association, the Hsin Min Hui of North China, the Asia League of Central and South China and the Organization for the New National Movement of Mongolia will participate in the meeting for the purpose of working out concrete plans for carrying on Asia development movements.

One hundred persons, 50 from Japan, 15 from the Concordia Association, 15 from south and central China, 15 from the Hsin Min Hui of North China and five from Mongolia will attend the meeting.

The main agenda of the proposed meeting will be the study of ways and means of forming a systematic plan for the diffusion of the Asia development movement and for the realization of the joint declaration made by Japan, China and Manchoukuo at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Nippon Asia Development Federation, will act as chairman and it is understood that the various groups will be represented by men of State minister class.

GENERAL UYEDA CHOSEN

Becomes Head of Dai-Nippon Society For Army, Navy Wounded

The Dai-Nippon Society for Army and Navy Wounded changed its presidency Tuesday with the assumption of the office by General Kenkichi Uyeda, retired. The new president, who succeeded General Senjuro Hayashi whose term expired Tuesday, is regarded well-fitted to the position as he himself is one of the honorable wounded.

The Society also had new vice-presidents the same day in the persons of Lieutenant-General Munetake Yamamuro and Vice-Admiral Rokuro Horie, both retired.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"Churei" (The Loyal Souls), a newly written play by Genjiro Yoshida with the theme having been taken from a noh drama of the same title, will be placed in the national drama contest to be held by the Board of Information, it has been decided. The play is one of the feature offerings to be staged at the Kabukiza next month with Koshiro Matsumoto in the title role.

With the participation of the leading members of the Japan Actors' Association, the Kabukiza will present two elaborate programs next month in commemoration of the two famous figures of the Kabuki-dom, Kawatake Mokuami and Fukuchi Ochi, whose names are left to posterity in a big contribution to the development of the Kabuki stage. The headliners will include Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura, Nizayemon Kataoka and Tomoyemon Otani. The matinee performance consists of three plays such as "Daitokuji" (The Daitokuji Temple), "Churei" (The Loyal Souls), and "Kanatehon Chushingura" (The Orthodox Version of the Tale of 47-Ronin). The evening show will have four plays, including "Ishikiri Kajiwara" (Kajiwara's Valor), "Kagami Jishi" (Kikugoro's Favorite Dance), "Mekura Nagaya Ume no Kagatomi" (A Fashionable Yedo Melodrama), and "Tobi Yakko" (A Classical Dance).

After completing a three months' tour of the Southern Regions to entertain Japanese soldiers, a party of Shochiku revue dancers, consisting of 50 in number, returned to the capital last Saturday.

"Zangiku Monogatari" (The Tale of Famous Kabuki Actor), a drama which made a big hit both on the stage and on the silver screen, will be revived next month when the Imperial Theater will present the play with Yaeko Mizutani, Hideo Fujimura and Yaozo Ichikawa in the starring roles.

The Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe will take over the Yurakuza next month, commencing October 1 with matinees on Saturdays and Sundays. The program will include two plays. They are "Tomiya Taisa" (The Late Colonel Tomiya), and "Arakawa no Sakichi" (Sakichi, a Man of Chivalry). The former is produced by Hideji Hojo in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. The latter is one of the latest works by Seika Mayama.

"Tomoshibi no Kuni" (The Country of Lights), a new play by Osuke Agi produced in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, will feature the October bill of the Toho Gekijo, where Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada and their own troupe will play, this being their second performance following the organization last spring.

At the Shimbashi Embujo, Goro Soganoya, Japan's foremost comedian, and his own group will play in October and November. The October performance includes four plays, of which the feature offering will be "Ane wa Naku" (The Elder Sister Weeps).

The Shochiku revue troupe will make a special performance at the Kokusai Gekijo during the first week of October to stage a gorgeous revue entitled "Aki no Odori" (The Dance of Autumn).

Returning from an extended tour of Manchoukuo, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Empire of Manchoukuo, Ennosuke Ichikawa, noted Kabuki actor, and his followers will occupy the Tokyo Gekijo next month. The highlights of the performance will be "Kojo Rakugetsu" (A Historical Play of the Osaka Castle) by the late Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi, and "Shunkan" (A Tragedy of the Kikaiga Island).

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN OUTLINED FOR SOUTH

Government Policy Regarding Motion Pictures Explained By Information Board

Plans of motion picture publicity toward the Southern Areas have been outlined by the Board of Information, following discussions made between the War and Navy Ministries and other Government offices concerned. At a recent meeting with the motion picture groups held at the Board of Information, the Government policy was explained to the representatives of the leading cinema industrial organizations and concrete plans were discussed in line with the official plan.

The Government-General of Chosen has recently approved three motion pictures produced by Toho and Japan Eigasha as suitable for showing before school children. They are "Matsushita Sonjuku" (the Matsushita Village School), and two versions of "Marei Senki" (War Report of Malaya); namely, "Record of the Advance," and "Birth of Shonan Island."

To educate and entertain children in the Southern Regions, the South Seas Motion Picture Association will send a series of three musical screen plays, the production of which is now under way at the Cultural Division of the Japan Eigasha. "Bokura no Danketsu," (Our Unity), "Aikoku no Hana" (Flower of Patriotism), and "Ai Uye o no Uta" (The Song of Japanese Alphabets) are the titles of the three films.

The Manchuria Motion Picture Association, which observed the fifth anniversary of its founding last month, is reported to have made a remarkable progress in the field of cultural activities in Manchoukuo. The production of pictures increased year after year in the short period of its history. According to an investigation, pictures produced since 1937 up to August this year aggregated 143. The same survey also revealed that the production in the first part of this year amounted to 12 pictures.

Isamu Kosugi and Akiko Kazami have been added to the cast in "Aiki Minami ye Tobu" (The Plane Hops Off to the South), a dramatic aviation feature picture. Preparations for the production are now under way at the Ofuna studio of Shochiku under the supervision of the Aviation Headquarters. The picture will be directed by Ko Sasaki.

CONFUCIUS' DESCENDANT CRITICIZES WESTERNISM

Praises Japan for Keeping Alive Sage's Teachings on Visit Here

The people of China must be made to realize that they have been blinded by Western trends of thought, declared Kung Hsien-chiang, 72nd descendant of Kung Tzee, Confucius, who has come here to undergo medical treatment because of an eye trouble, states Domei.

"Confucianism, which has been the mental stimulus of East Asians for 2,500 years, is still living in the hearts of the Japanese people," Mr. Kung pointed out.

In China, however, owing to oppression by General Chiang Kai-shek, Confucianism is no longer remembered by its people, he added.

In connection with the revival of Confucianism in China he asked that the support of numbers of Japanese scholars should be obtained. Forming an association for this purpose here, Mr. Kung will return to his country.

Ball Game Scheduled

A baseball game will be played at the Negishi field this afternoon when the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's nine will meet the S.K.F. nine from Tokyo at 3 p.m. sharp. The following players are asked to turn out for the Club: Messrs Haum, Harriss, Ravetta, Schoene, Eastlake, Fernandes, Gordes, Eymard, Bielous and Petroff.

Forces Train at Taihu

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, September 21.—The training of armed forces for the Second-Stage Rural Pacification Campaign in the areas southeast of Lake Taihu, is in full swing, it is learned.

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3. SAINT SAENS: Concerto No. 3 in B Minor
4. a) MELARTIN: Elegie
   b) BORDINI-KREISLER: Marionettes
   c) CHOPIN: Nocturne in E Major
   d) MOUSSORGSKY-MOGUILEWSKY: Gobaek
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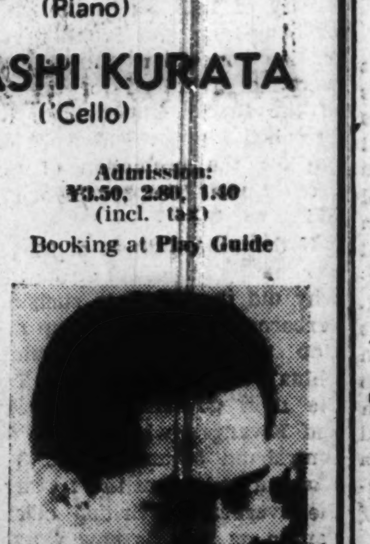
KAZUKO KUSAMA

1. Debussy: Children's Corner
2. Faure: Nocturne
3. Ravel: Sonatine

'Cello Solo:

TAKASHI KURATA



1. Ravel: (a) Pavone pour l'enfant defunte (b) Piece en forme de havanera
2. Faure: Elegie—Spinning Girl
3. Debussy: Sonate. Piano accompaniment: Toroku Takagi

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

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EVALUATION FIXED FOR JOB-CHANGERS

Rules Embodying Standards For Estimating Assets of Retailers Given

FOR 30 SMALL TRADES

Goods on Hand to Be Purchased At Market Price; Traders To Be Protected

In accordance with the decision of an expert committee appointed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to evaluate the assets of those retailers changing or discontinuing their occupations, the Ministry Tuesday notified prefectural governors and other provincial heads of the standards set for the evaluation, for the protection of the interests of such job-changers.

The rules embodying those standards were formulated some time ago for thirty classes of retailers by an expert committee composed of the representatives of retailers, chambers of commerce and industry, Central Council of Commercial Associations, other interested groups, Prof. Giichi Fukami, of the Tokyo University of Commerce, and Prof. Fukumatsu Muramoto, of the Osaka University of Commerce. As standards for 30 classes of retail trades were thus obtained, they were submitted to the plenary session of the Occupational Changers' Assets Evaluation Committee and circulated among local officials.

The rules are outlined by the Nichi Nichi to the following effect:

1. The value of raw materials, finished products, and merchandise on stock shall be evaluated on the basis of their current value (retailers' selling prices). Those goods marked "official price," "agreement price," and "pegged price" shall be purchased at the prices stated, and all slightly damaged and loose articles shall be evaluated on the basis of their reasonable selling prices as determined by the local price councils.

2. Land and buildings shall be evaluated on the basis of their current value in accordance with the basic regulation put forth by the People's Welfare Bank or in accordance with the general standards used for all lands and buildings.

3. The following articles and any other articles likely to fetch fair prices in trade shall be evaluated according to their respective current worth:

Telephones Included

Telephones cash registers, safes bicycles, auto bicycles, motor trucks and other vehicles, measuring devices, refrigerators, mannequin dolls, sewing machines for trade use, tools for repairing bicycles, eyeglass finishing instrument, opthalmoscopic instrument, and radio testing machines.

4. Furniture and equipment for trade use (those to be left intact after removal elsewhere, such as show windows, chairs for customers, etc., shall essentially be evaluated according to the average volume of sales of the three previous years.

It should be pointed out, however, that the following stipulations are set forth in connection with these articles:

(a) The evaluated total shall be reduced by 10 per cent in case the party concerned had started his trade on or after January 1, 1941 in anticipation of the enforcement of the ordinance for trade licenses.

Costs Added

(b) Any party engaged in more than one class of trade shall be subject to evaluation of assets for each of his occupations.

(c) Shoe-makers and eyeglass dealers assets shall be evaluated with the costs of repairs and finishing added to the proceeds.

(d) In the case of any party engaged in both retail and wholesale trades, assets connected with retail sales alone shall be assessed.

5. The total sum acceptable to the People's Welfare Bank shall conform with the total sum assessed according to the foregoing four articles, whereas any retailer earning the best part of his living expenses out of his retail business shall deserve a minimum assessment of ¥300 in case the total sum fails to reach ¥300.

Thus it is understood that retailers are to receive, in case they have changed or discontinued their occupations, the total sum of raw materials, merchandise in stock, land and buildings, furniture for trade use, according to their current value, in addition to the basic amount of assets. For the sake of reference, the following list is given as the basic amounts of assessment for average retailers realizing annual proceeds ranging from ¥1,000 to ¥20,000 each:

Classification of retailers	Annual proceeds	Basic sum of assessment
Dry goods store	¥20,000	¥2,680
Foreign cloth tailor	7,000	1,156
Ladies' and children's cloth tailor	20,000	2,273
Ready-made foreign cloth dealer	20,000	2,720
Bed-cloth dealer	5,000	725
Foreign goods store	20,000	2,733
Household metal goods dealer	5,000	683
Precious article, watch and eyeglass dealer	3,000	560
Camera dealer	5,000	764
Radio. elec. machine dealer	5,000	720
Bicycle dealer	3,000	435
Porcelain dealer	7,000	968
Glazier	5,000	720
Shoe dealer	5,000	775
Leather goods dealer	10,000	2,720
Toilet goods dealer	20,000	2,720
Drug and toilet goods	7,000	617
Paper and stationery dealer	3,000	378
Book-seller	7,000	840
Toy seller	5,000	695
Furniture dealer	20,000	2,720
Clog and sandal seller	10,000	1,260
Kitchen ware and sundry goods dealer	7,000	700
Candy shop	3,000	360
Dried fish dealer	10,000	960
Alcoholic drink dealer	10,000	960
Fish dealer	10,000	816
Meat dealer	10,000	960
Vegetable and fruit dealer	10,000	766
Sundry goods retailer	5,000	490

THE RESPLENDENT DECADE

Power and Transportation Resources Tapped by Building of Dams and Generating Stations in Manchoukuo—Reservoir Being Built

The following is an extract from the booklet "Glorious Manchou" published by Manshu Jijo Annai-jo, Hsinking, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

On account of the irregularity of the river streams and the flatness of land areas, it had been considered technically impossible until recently to generate hydro-electricity in Manchoukuo, all power available having been supplied by coal power plants which, however, were able to generate no more than a total of 600,000 kilowatts as at the end of 1938. This seeming impossibility due to topographical drawbacks, however, has been successfully overcome by the adoption of a reservoir system, and Manchoukuo is now obtaining huge and inexhaustible hydro-electric resources thanks to the technical aid extended by scientific Japan.

It was in 1936 that a plan was drawn up under the Industrial Development Five-Year Program to erect power plants capable of generating 2,600,000 kilowatts of electricity by the end of 1941 mainly by means of water turbines, and thus the work for development of the electric power resources in Manchoukuo made an epochal new departure with rivers as the main source and coal as auxiliary.

Taifengman Power Plant

The Taifengman Power Plant is now under construction at a point about 24 kilometers up the River Sungari from Kirin. Here a dam 80 meters in height and 1,100 meters in length is to be built to form a large reservoir whose total dimensions will be 500 square kilometers or about 80 per cent of the size of Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan. When completed, it will rank third in size among the artificial lakes of the world only surpassed by the American Boulder Dam and the Salt Spring Dam. The average head of this dam is 66 meters. It is planned to install a certain number of dynamos here to generate an average of 400,000 kilowatts all the year round.

The construction work on this power plant was started in 1936 under the direct supervision of the Kirin office of the Hydro-Electric Power Construction Bureau of the Government. At present 16,000 coolies are hard at work day and night and the first stage of the work is expected to be completed this year, when eight dynamos (capable of generating 560,000 kilowatts of power) will be put into operation.

Construction of 5 additional dams along River Sungari is also under contemplation for installation of equipment with generating capacity for 2,000,000 kilowatts.

When the construction work is completed, it is expected that an electro-chemical industry, which is based mainly on electric power, will be established in the neighborhood of the power plant and a high-tension current of 154,000 volts will be supplied to Harbin. At present, the Kirin Artificial Oil Works of the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizers Co. is in the course of building, and a carbide industry will also be launched in due course.

To Improve Transit

According to plans of the Municipal authorities of Kirin, when the mammoth reservoir is completed, the district will develop into the greatest sightseeing center in Manchoukuo. But a more important point is that the reservoir in addition to serving to prevent the frequent overflowing of the River Sungari, will contribute greatly toward improvement of water transportation facilities. During the wet season, the rainwater will be gathered into this reservior to be released in equal volumes extending over the whole year, so that about 400,000 acres of land down stream will be safe from damage by flood, rendering it possible to turn 18,000 acres of this area into paddy-fields.

For the construction of the reservoir, about 130,000 acres of land will go under water, necessitating removal of nearly 8,000 farmhouses from their present location, but from a wide viewpoint, the advantages to be derived from the undertaking when completed will be exceedingly great. We can see a good example of the successful efforts along the same line in the formation of a water-utilization association, involving an area of about 32,000 acres in the neighborhood of Konan, Chosen, by virtue of improved river and irrigation facilities afforded by water coming down from the Choshinko and Fusenko, Chosen, hydraulic power plants.

10 BODIES ESTABLISHED FOR MONETARY CONTROL

Inaugural Committee Now Organized; First Meeting Expected in October

The establishment of 10 classified control associations having been completed in accordance with the ordinance for the establishment of monetary control associations, the Finance Ministry has set about the establishment of a damage insurance control association, giving required instructions on September 22 to a number of insurance companies selected for the task. Those companies have organized an inaugural committee, which will hold its first meeting in Tokyo about the middle of October, says Domei.

Leading members of the inaugural committee are as follows: Seiichi Shinjo (president of the Osaka Marine Insurance Company), Trade Okazaki (president of the Kobe Marine Insurance Company), Shunosuke Furuta (honorary president of the Sumitomo Marine Insurance Company), and others.

Bill Clearings

September 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	207,007	128,008
Balance	33,173	20,487

HONGKONG'S OUTPUT TO BE ACCELERATED

Authorities Busy Obtaining Raw Materials to Supply Thriving Industries

Hongkong is destined to play an important role in the economic development of Greater East Asia as a transportation center for all classes of commodities moving within the region; therefore that the immediate efforts of the Japanese authorities in charge of the civil administration of Hongkong will be devoted to the speedy revival of medium and small-scale industries in the island is the opinion expressed by Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, reports a Domei correspondent from the port city.

In a press interview, Governor-General Isogai said that in order to secure the industrial development of Hongkong, all parties concerned must exercise strenuous efforts to obtain supplies of raw material for the industries in the island. All people engaged in various lines of manufacturing in the island must form their guilds and follow the wisest course abiding by the instructions of the authorities in the island. The officials have no intention whatsoever of interfering with the distribution of their business profits.

"In view of the fact that," continued the Governor-General, "Most native manufacturers in Hongkong are not accustomed to having their business placed under the control of an authorized organization, therefore I would like to stress that the authorities are not considering the extension of their control in any matter except in connection with the acquisition of the raw materials required for the constant operation of their manufactories or workshops."

Upon being questioned whether or not the Japanese authorities in the island were desirous of having more Japanese businessmen take part in the economic development of Hongkong, the Governor-General replied that there was room enough there for a few more competent businessmen though he could not welcome all the businessmen from Japan Proper.

The economic reconstruction of Hongkong has a direct bearing on the industrial development of South China. The Japanese authorities in the island, therefore, are doing their best to effect a healthy and speedy revival of industrial Hongkong.

FIRM TONE KEEPS STOCK PRICES UP

in Spite of Profit-Taking Sales Sentiment Sustained All Day

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously active registering a large volume of profit-taking sell-off yesterday, and in spite of the slight relapse sustained by shipbuilding and other heavy industrials, the market remained so firm and resistant throughout the day that the rest of wares went on rising steadily.

In the long-term section, Toa Hemp Industrial scored an impressive gain of ¥4.00, Japan Beer ¥1.50, Ikegai Automobile and Teikoku Rayon, new stepped up ¥1.50 each, Ikegai Iron Works ¥140, Nitto Spinning ¥1.30, Hemp Yarn Spinning ¥1.10 and Toyo Rayon, new ¥1.00.

The short-term section was likewise cheerful, for the bourse issue advanced ¥1.90, and Japan Beer, new jumped up ¥2.20, hitting a new high of ¥57.50 against its face value of ¥12.50.

The spot market was as brisk as ever. Koyo Precision Machines advanced ¥2.00 and Toa Hemp Industrial, new ¥1.50.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.50, N.Y.K., new ¥95.80, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.00, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥91.10.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	152.2	153.0	153.7
Do. new (12½)	100.0	100.7	101.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.3	96.0	95.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	75.0	75.7	76.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.9	112.3	110.8
Do. new (37½)	95.9	96.3	96.0
O. S. K. (50)	101.9	102.2	103.0
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	91.5	91.9	92.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	101.4	102.2	100.9
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.8	....	73.7
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	147.3	145.5	144.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.5	....	67.1
Japan Beer (50)	114.0	....	114.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.1	1.7	0.2	131.5
N. Y. K., old	111.7	1.7	0.6	....
Do. new	95.7	5.8	5.0	95.8
Kanebo Spin.	151.9	2.4	1.5	152.0
Do. new	99.7	9.9	9.2	99.9
Teikoku Rayon, n	83.4	3.7	2.5	83.4
Osaka Stock, new	70.7	0.7	0.1	....
Japan Steel Tube	67.2	7.2	6.9	66.9
Japan Oil	79.4	9.4	8.9	79.3
S. M. R.	73.8	4.0	3.6	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.3	1.3	0.5	91.1
Toyo Rayon. new	64.6	4.6	4.0	64.5
Japan Beer. new	55.5	7.5	5.0	57.5
Nichiro Fishery	84.2	4.2	3.7	83.9
Japan Fishery. new	49.2	9.4	9.2	49.4
Japan Sugar. new	74.0	4.0	3.8	73.8
Japan Mining	56.1	6.1	5.9	56.0
Manchou Ind	57.8	7.9	7.8	57.9

WOOL CONTROL AGENCY HOLDS INITIAL MEETING

Budget for First Half Year Period Set, Many Leading Businessmen Present

The inaugural general meeting of the Wool Control Association was held on September 19, at the Imperial Hotel, Marunouchi, with the attendance of Yetsujiro Shiina, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry and a number of high officials and leading businessmen, when Sakio Tsurumi, chairman of the inaugural committee, gave an account of the proceedings up to the establishment of the association.

After a careful discussion of various matters, a resolution was passed authorizing the disbursement of ¥3,000 for promotion expenses, as well as of ¥1,760,000 for the activities of the association during the half-year beginning this month, says the Nichi Nichi.

Mr. Shiina delivered a speech expressing his desire for the member companies to do their utmost for the sound development of the association.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN SET UP FOR NORTH CHINA REGION

A party of leading Japanese businessmen headed by Seiichiro Arai, Vice-President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, is shortly leaving on a inspection trip to all industrial centers of North China. Those businessmen are representatives of the leading Japanese commercial firms who are members of the syndicate formed with a view to accepting the debentures to be issued by the North China Development Company for facilitation of its activities throughout the regions involved.

This is the first time that such a large party of the leading businessmen in Japan Proper pays a lengthy visit of inspection to North China.

Settlers' Families Do Their Share

Sons and daughters of settlers in Manchoukuo giving a hand for the agricultural production boost now in full swing there. From the way they are dressed, the young workers must have just come home from school, the girls donning the approved mompei.

U.S. CURRENCY PLOT IN P.I. FRUSTRATED

Ban on Emergency Circulating Notes Puts Finis to American Hold

In view of the strategic importance of money for the economic reconstruction of the occupied areas, the Japanese authorities launched a currency war in the Philippines according to an elaborate plan with special reference to the valuable lesson they had gained on the Chinese Continent. With this plan successfully carried out, the enemy's monetary strategy has been shattered, states the Chugai in an article surveying the traces of the financial activities of the U.S. in the Philippines.

The article in substance follows:

In consequence of the steady advance of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the network of traffic in the Philippines was crippled to such an extent that the United States was deprived of the means of transporting currency to the various provinces. In her desperate effort to relieve the strain on the money market thereby caused, the American authorities went to the length of ordering each state to issue the so-called "Emergency Circulating Notes." Thereupon our military authorities promulgated a decree on May 7, of this year prohibiting the circulation of these emergency notes issued by the National Bank of the Philippines. Thus it was that a coup de grace was dealt the enemy's financing system which, by reason of its remarkable devaluation, had been calculated to disturb the monetary structure of the Philippines.

Judging from the total amount of these notes and the areas in which they were circulated, it is surmised that these notes had spread, before the time of the occupation by the Japanese Forces of Cebu Island, to the island of Panay, Mindanao, Negros and the northern section of Luzon as well as to Cebu Island.

It will be recalled that the ex-President of the Philippine Islands Manuel L. Quezon had appointed before the present situation, three financial executives, respectively entrusted with management of finances in Cebu, Ilo-Ilo and East Misamis. And the notes thus issued relentlessly in and around Cebu City, Ilo-Ilo City, Kagayan City and Bakolodo City amounted to 32,500,000 pesos, and those issued in Northern Luzon amounted to 200,000 pesos.

Old Notes Used

Among the notes circulated in and around Cebu City included the emergency circulating notes issued by the local State officials and those issued by the National Bank of the Philippines, whereas those circulated in and around Ilo-Ilo, Bakoldo, and Kagayan have been identified as the old notes of the Bank of the Philippines.

Reviewing the strategy of the enemy's currency war from systematic point of view, the machinery and operation of the note-issuing organs may be summarized as follows:

1. In Cebu City there formerly existed a committee connected with the local currency created by ex-President Quezon on December 29 of last year and an Emergency Currency Bureau created on March 1 of this year.

According to the record of a telegram dispatched by Chief Administrator of the Philippines, George B. Vargas to the manager of Cebu office of the National Bank of the Philippines, the currency committee was authorized to issue as many notes as specified by the National Bank of the Philippines for delivery to the same bank, whereas the Emergency Currency Bureau attended to its duties with its staff made up of accounting inspectors and financial chiefs representing various states in the Philippines and municipal treasures as well. At the same time, the committee under this bureau was also authorized to issue notes each endorsed by three committeemen concerned.

The circulation of these issues were practically confined to the payroll for general officials. On the other hand, the notes issued by the Currency Committee were used for the requisitioning of war requirements and other foreign commercial transactions.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.50	+ 0.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.80	— 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.90	Same
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

OLD POLICY ABANDONED

Smoother Operation Assured by Marine Association

The Japan Marine Transportation Association is expected to hold a general meeting of its members at the Kogyo Club, Tokyo, on October 1 in order to make changes in its internal structure and to prepare itself for the requirements of the times, abandoning its old policy of considering only the interests of the ship owners, says the Nichi Nichi.

The changes to be conducted are to be strictly within the scope of the law authorized for the Marine Transportation Associations. However, in the near future, the association will be converted into a control association. The post of chairman is likely to be filled by Kamesaburo Yamashita.

For the execution of its duties, the association will open its head office in Tokyo, and branch offices at Kobe, Otaru, Moji, Ujina and Keijo.

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Fifty Years of Japan 1891-1942

(Continued from Page 6)

relaxation and banquetting in the tea-house. They went home in the same manner as they came, through the quiet hours of night, and it was dawn when they arrived home, ready to go to bed, tired.

Changes of Fortune

They were liberal patrons, too, of famous shrines in and about the city. Most popular Fudos, Kompiras and Hachimans had in their grounds torii and stone-lanterns bearing the names and crests of Kiba merchants as well as of Kashi people. In the grave-yards of many famous Buddhist temples some of the tallest and most striking monuments were in memory of their relatives or ancestors. Some of these, however, are falling into decay because of the discontinuance of annual donations to the temples, once so generous and so regular.

The Uo-gashi people have not suffered in the way as many Kiba merchants have for obvious reasons, but they have moved elsewhere with the removal of the fish market. Yes, the capital has been wonderfully growing in prestige and in prosperity, but its centers must move from one place to another as conditions of life alter, thereby causing little comedies here and little tragedies there, but ever keeping the city from falling into stagnancy. Nihonbashi Ward, too, has made such a transformation in the past half century that a story of it, if fully told, would make a great romance, illustrating the revolutions of human fortunes, constantly but imperceptibly made everywhere.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1942

The American Atrocities

It is with heavy heart and deep reluctance that the Japanese nation takes cognizance of the serious mistreatment which Japanese residents in the United States have received at the hands of the American authorities. When the first news of the senseless hysteria which has gripped the American people ever since the outbreak of war became known here, it seemed incredible that a people with such lofty pretensions as the Americans could descend to such frenzied barbarism. But now the evidence has become so overwhelming that there can be no room for doubt. Not only that, these acts of insane persecution are now known to have been not confined only to inflamed mobs but have been deliberately carried out in many instances as a coolly planned official policy.

To a sane and rational people, the acts of the Americans seem incredible. Setting fire to the Japanese Pavilion which the Japanese Government donated after the World's Fair to the City of New York at its own request, chopping down the Japanese cherry trees along the banks of the Potomac at Washington, D. C., which have been a famous landmark for years, and other similar acts of vandalism which were committed immediately upon the outbreak of the war could, after all, be attributed to the mob psychology of the Americans who have revealed in the past how succeptible they are to temporary losses of emotional control. These evidences of childish tantrums, however tempestuous and on however large a scale, after all harmed no one but the Americans themselves. But there have been other acts in which innocent Japanese have been cruelly maltreated and outraged. When the first reports arrived, the Japanese nation maintained suspended judgment, preferring to give the Americans the benefit of every doubt as long as any possibility remained of these reports having been exaggerated. But now there can be no doubt. The worst fears, which the Japanese nation had hoped were untrue, have been confirmed as having been only understatements of the truth. The situation has been proved to be such that it can no longer be politely ignored.

When reports came of countless cases of mob violence on the part of Americans against harmless Japanese living on the Pacific coast of the United States, the Japanese nation was loathe to believe that these acts were representative of the American nation. But then came the shocking reports of the wholesale forced removal of the entire Japanese population from the Pacific coast areas to inland concentration camps. The mass evacuation of more than a hundred thousand innocent civilians—women and children as well as men, native-born American citizens as well as alien immigrants—for no reason other than the fact that they happened to be of the Japanese race was an act of persecution without parallel in history. To single out the American citizens of Japanese descent for the same treatment as that accorded to the most dangerous of enemy aliens could have been nothing other than a demonstration of special animosity wholly unconnected with the legal enemy status of the country of their parents, for the American citizens of German and Italian descent were not treated thus.

Conditions attendant upon this wholesale forced exile have been beyond description. Harmless people forced to abandon their homes and businesses, forced to throw away their life's work, herded by the thousands into race track stables at places like Santa Anita and Tanforan to be penned up without adequate housing facilities and in some cases without proper food and with insufficient medical care, only to be moved to even worse permanent camps in bleak desert areas where under military guard they have been set to work to eke out a miserable existence on land which had never been considered cultivable before! No doubt the worst of the abuses in the treatment of the Japanese in these assembly and relocation centers have been mitigated as their administration has become better organized. But the prospect of living in these camps, which are no more than gigantic prisons, for the duration of the war is the fate of tens of thousands of Japanese who were so unfortunate as to have been living in America. These are not prisoners of war nor prisoners convicted of acts of espionage or military injury against the United States; these are innocent law-abiding civilians whose only offense was that they happened to be of the Japanese race. What a contrast to the treatment which the Japanese Government is according to even the American prisoners of war, to say nothing of the treatment given to thousands of Americans still left in Shanghai and other areas under Japanese influence where Americans still dine and dance with carefree abandon and lead a life of comparative freedom surprisingly little changed from pre-war days!

Even more senseless and unjustifiable have been the petty acts of annoyance committed against the Japanese who returned recently on the diplomatic exchange ships. Coat lapels slit open, heels ripped off their shoes, complete disrobing before arrogant inspectors, confiscation of such harmless articles as fountain pens and shaving equipment, and other such meaningless acts have been the experience of the Japanese permitted by international agreement to depart from the United States. Such conduct can have no meaning except as a demonstration of the irrational animosity which American officials bear toward innocent Japanese individuals.

But worst of all has been the treatment accorded Japanese who have been held for examination by the American authorities. Inhumane third degree methods have resulted in the murder of at least one victim by the American officials, as for instance in the classic case of Dr. Honda, a physician of San Pedro, who was mistreated by the American authorities until he died. And his wife, upon being shown the body of her husband, is reported to have gone insane.

Despite these inhumane acts committed by the American authorities which stand in such marked contrast to the strict but fair and generous treatment accorded to Americans by the Japanese Government, American propagandists are persisting in making false charges of mistreatment against the Japanese authorities. Under the circumstances, there can only be drawn the conclusion that the United States Government is deliberately following this policy for political reasons. Driven to their wit's end by the problem of explaining their unexpected defeats at the hands of Japan, the American authorities are trying to distract the attention of the people from this embarrassing subject by instigating a blind frenzy of hatred against the Japanese people. The American leaders are trying to excuse their own incompetence by pointing to an imagined Japanese "fifth column" in the United States, knowing that the ensuing persecution of the Japanese in America would serve to monopolize the attention of the American public. The American authorities are apparently proceeding on the theory that a hate-crazed people will not be able to think critically and to judge their leaders intelligently. Hence their false accusations against Japan, their persecution of the Japanese, and their encouragement of annoyances toward Japanese on the part of their petty officials.

In view of this situation, Japan can no longer remain in dignified silence. The time has come to appeal to the tribunal of world conscience against the barbarous inhumanity of the American authorities. It is for this reason that the Japanese Government has at last broken its silence on this question and through the report made recently before the meeting of Vice-Ministers by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, and through the statement released some days earlier to the press by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, these facts have been revealed. America which claims to be the champion of righteousness and civilization stands revealed in all her hypocrisy and barbarism.

A Year Ago Today

September 24, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

In a huge military engagement in Hunan Province, more than four Chungking divisions out of the 20 on the field were completely routed by Japanese troops. The operations accounted for 4,000 Chinese dead as well as large quantities of arms and ammunition captured, including four trench mortars, 28 machine-guns, 840 mines, 46,300 hand grenades, 6,230 rounds of trench mortar ammunition, 12,300 rounds of machine-gun ammunition and 258,000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

* * *

"Our wounded Fatherland already shows signs of recovery," stated Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, adding, "We are constructing a new house, stone by stone, where we can hope to live happily in peace."

ENGLAND RAPIDLY DECLINING TO POSITION OF INSIGNIFICANCE

Australia, New Zealand Now Forced to Look to United States for Assistance

By SADAJI YABE
(From the Taiheiyo)

This vast British Empire is now on the verge of disintergration. Whether England is cognizant of the fact or not, it is clearly evident that following the Allied victory in the first World War, there has been a decline in the course of the Empire with a gradual break-down of its political and economic make-up.

This decline was forecasted when England finally discarded its traditional policy of "glorious isolation" and entered into the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Triple Entente, and it was climaxed at the Washington Conference, where she submitted to naval parity with the United States.

Militarily, Great Britain also has gone through a stage of steady decline; for despite her conspicuously development of the airplane and submarine during the closing years of the first World War, she subsequently ignored their importance and failed to carry through any progressive program as regards them so that with her naval strength depleted, she had very little by which to protect her Empire. And, there can be no overlooking of the strategical weakness in the extremely long lines of communication and supply which had to be maintained through the English Channel, the Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean in order to hold together her world possessions.

British shipping tonnage in 1913, just before the outbreak of the first World War, held the predominant position of being 47 per cent of the total shipping of the world, but in 1939, at the outbreak of the second European War, it had fallen to only 29 per cent.

Breakdown of Maritime Power

With the break-down of her position as a naval and maritime power, England saw the disappearance of the fundamental premise for the existence of her Empire, the maintenance of sea supremacy. To cap the deterioration of her position, England witnessed the passing of international free trade upon which depended her economic exploitation, and with the strong competition of other countries she recognized the collapse of her powerful economic structure by finally abandoning the gold standard during the world panic of 1929, desperately erected tariff barriers to protect her home industries and attempted to save her economic empire by organizing the pound bloc at the Ottawa conference.

In 1914, England was responsible for 14 per cent of the world's total exports, but in 1937 she exported only 9.8 per cent. The coal and cotton industries were England's major enterprises at home, but these rapidly declined in importance as Japan and the United States forged ahead in these fields. Food, oil and other vital resources are not available in the British Isles, and once the communication lines of the Empire are threatened with disruption, the great weakness of this wide-spread organization becomes immediately evident. Thus, the second premise for the existence of the Empire, that it should maintain a leading economic position among the nations, was on the verge of elimination.

Affected by these conditions was the status of the dominions and colonies of the British Empire. These recognized the dangers facing them, and through the Westminster Law of 1931 the dominions gained indepedence in the administration of domestic and foreign affairs while merely owing allegiance to the common throne. As among each other and as to the rest of the world, the dominions were to be treated as independent nations, yet Ireland went so far as to refuse even to pledge fealty to the English King. Entry into a war was also dependent of the individual decision of each dominion so that the establishment of a unified, unconditional front against an enemy was very difficult. In the present war, Ireland has remained neutral despite the fact that England and the other dominions and possessions have declared war.

Socially, there is not a mutual consciousness of being a "British Empire people," but there are the strongly national spirit of being Canadian, South African, Australian and other definite distinction. This relation can be compared with the impotent League of Nations as being merely a social federation united only for self-interests sake.

Exploitative Policy

The British Government's attitude toward the colonies and their populations, composed mainly of the various colored races, has always been one of oppression and exploitation, but this state of affairs has reached the climax, and even now India and other possessions are torn by internal strife and a movement for indepedence from British rule.

The Empire has developed a tremendous centrifugal force, and England, instead of being the pivot, has been forced onto the outer fringe and is about to be flung off into the void.

In this present war Australia, New Zealand, Canada and several other British possessions have grown more and more dependent upon the United States rather than on their home country, England, and the latter has, in fact, handed over her island possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States under the formality of a 99-year lease.

To add to this is the fact that Japan has already seized British territory in the southwest Pacific and eastern Indian Ocean areas, while in the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia, Germany and Italy have imposed a grave threat upon the British possessions there. There is, thus, the steady tendency for the Empire to become less dependent upon each other and more inclined to break away for self-preservation.

Situation Facing Indian Ocean

Brilliant action by the Imperial Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has resulted in bringing the major portion of the Indian Ocean under their control, so that the sea routes are no longer freely available to bind together the various sections of the British Empire centered around this body of water.

Before the war Singapore was made the nucleus of the hostile encirclement of Japan from the south by utilizing as a possible base of attack British-held Hongkong, Brunei, Port Darwin, Port Moresby, Trincomalee as well as the alignment of the Netherlands East Indies, Hawaii, the Philippines, Wake, Guam, and China with hopes that French Indo-China and Thailand would also join. But despite all calculations and reasoning, the dream of placing Japan under pressure burst, and this chain of bases came into the control of Japan's mighty Army and Navy, and with the seizure of Burma, Andaman and Nicobar, even the Bay of Bengal, once monopolized by England, was subjected to a Japanese threat.

Japan, thus, gained the key to both the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the main bases for the defense of Australia and New Zealand have passed into her hands. About Singapore, which fell to the Imperial Forces following a speedy and brilliant campaign, the First Lord of the British Admiralty once declared that upon its existence depended England's leading position in both the eastern and western hemispheres.

By her successful operations in these two oceans, Japan isolated even further the already isolated Australia and New Zealand, and with the loss of two giant docks with the fall of Singapore, England had no adequate naval base or repair station for her fleet, for Bombay, Colombo, Aden and Capetown were not equipped to meet such needs. Thus, the eastern bastion of the Indian Ocean was torn down, and the western routes of this ocean were becoming dangerous for British sea traffic.

Mediterranean Endangered

The main route that tied England with her Asiatic possessions was through the Mediterranean Sea, but even though she controlled both ends of this sea, she depended upon the neutrality of Spain and Italy as well as upon the active help of France to maintain this line of communication. But, currently, she has been challenged by the powerful combination of Germany and Italy, while France has capitulated and can afford no aid to England. Spain, too, has drawn closer to the Axis.

A line of interception can be extended by Italy from Sardinia and Sicily to Pantelleria north and south across the Mediterranean. Further supplementing this line is another from the naval port of Leros in the Dodecanese to Tobruk. The importance of these interceptions of the British lines of communication becomes all the more manifest with the taking of Crete by the Germans and the decreasing value of Malta along this long route. Bases are also available to the Axis powers in Libya to make attacks on this line, while Alexandria is being faced with grave dangers from the armies of Field Marshal Rommel.

England gained control of both ends of the Red Sea, and by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 she obtained military privileges in Egypt. In 1937 she created the protectorate of Aden by gaining possession of Hadramaut to gain what she thought was the complete security of this waterway, but its use depended not only upon the attitude of the Arabs who lived in the regions on both sides of the sea but also upon the security of the eastern Mediterranean and western Indian Ocean. The importance of Palestine thus becomes clearly evident, and of Haifa, which is the most important port in that country and is the terminus of one of England's vital life-lines, the pipe-lines from the rich Mosul oil-fields. To become the most strategic base for England in the eastern Mediterranean, Haifa requires the support from Alexandria and Cyprus, but the latter are already facing immediate danger. And, traditionally, in this region the Arabs and the Jews have clashed to create constant internal turmoil.

Western Gate Imperilled

The western end of the Mediterranean also faces closure, with Gibraltar without an adequate air base to protect it, and with Spain and France growing more and more hostile to Britain and the possibility of French territories of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco being used as bases for the cutting of this British line. Already Greece and Jugoslavia, which had acted as bulwarks for the British Empire in the central Mediterranean area, had been destroyed, and with Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Syria losing their value for England, the British Empire is certainly crumbling in this Mediterranean basin.

The tremendous importance of the southwestern Indian Ocean grew from this situation. South Africa, with Simonstown at its tip and flanked on either side by Ascension, St. Helena, Durban, Mombasa, Mauritius, Zanzibar and Sokotra, with the British seizure of the French Islands of Madagascar and Mayotte, and the air base at Kenya, has grown suddenly vital to England.

This route around Capetown is 70 per cent longer to western Asia and India than the route through the Suez Canal, and the number of round-trips possible by ships is reduced by one-third or one-half. A further handicap is faced by British shipping in view of the fact that with the Mediterranean unavailable to it, it thereby loses access to the oil from Iran and Iraq, which furnish 40 per cent of England's liquid fuel.

The End Is Certain

Thus, the life-lines of England which are the sea-routes and oil pipe-lines have been cut or are threatened to be cut at all points, and even her air-routes from London to Europe, North Africa, West Asia, India, Burma, Singapore, Java and Australia have been completely severed. Australia has only connection with the west coast of the United States via Hawaii, Phoenix, Samoa, Fuji and New Caledonia.

The state of England's ability to supply and receive vital goods in these areas can be imagined. Without the security of adequate lines of transportation, an abundance of resources will be no avail if they cannot be shipped.

Generally, South America will suffice to replace for England the loss of her food-producing sources following the break-up of her colonial empire, but for mineral resources, rubber and fiber materials England cannot expect America to supply them, for the latter herself lacks much of them.

Shipping Shortage

Yet, whether these goods and resources were available or not, there is not the shipping sufficient to carry them to ports of destination, for every month a tremendous amount of Anglo-American shipping tonnage is being sent to the bottom by the Axis Powers, and England and the United States cannot construct new vessels rapidly enough to replace this great loss. Already, England is dangerously near the minimum tonnage of 7,000,000 tons of shipping which is necessary for her existence.

The defense of each individual member of the British Empire depended entirely upon the existence of the whole Empire, and they do not have adequate strength to stand independently to defend their own borders, but as the situation is today there is no other future than that the Empire will crumble, and all its parts will be forced to seek its own fortunes relying on its own abilities. Yet, even if one of them were able to stand up under its own powers, that would still not be the original British Empire but only a disassociated state. And, not forgetting the internal unrest in India, the Mohammedan-Arab problem in western Asia, Egypt and north Africa, the dissatisfaction of the Boers in South Africa, and the problems of the colored races in other regions, the future of the units of the British Empire is dark.

Following the joining of forces by Japan, Germany and Italy to bring into being a British nightmare, England's footholds and influences in Greater East Asia have already been completely expelled, and they are about to be driven out of Europe, while the United States is gradually taking over British interests in the Western Hemisphere.

In case of defeat and in case she is unwilling to remain a European state, England may become associated with the Western Hemisphere, undertake joint policies with the United States, rely upon the latter and finally be absorbed by her, and thus to preserve an Anglo-Saxon system. This alternative seems the most probable future of the British Empire.

But, whichever may be the fate of England, just as the first British Empire fell apart with the independence of the United States, the second Empire has completely collapsed already with the loss of the Indian Ocean.

A CARTOONIST'S CONCEPTION OF CONDITIONS IN CHUNGKING

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1891-1942

"Gin-bura" of Yesterday

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

VIII

Further down the main street, Nihonbashi Ward rose in an ascending scale of commercial prosperity till the climax was reached at the end of the road where it is crossed by the canal over which is spanned the famous Nihonbashi bridge. Within the radius of a quarter of a mile of this bridge were found some of Tokyo's best known business houses and shops—Echigoya, Shirokiya, and Takashimaya (three great dry goods stores), Yamamoto the tea shop, Maruzen the book and stationary dealer, Chukatei the restaurant and Umezono the shirukoya, etc. Most of these are still there, though changed in appearance or in business methods. The flat-looking but deep and solidly founded Nippon Ginko was already there, a little beyond the bridge, now buried among a cluster of great buildings of more modern appearance. Both on the hither and thither sides of the water have since appeared many other smart houses of commerce, banks, wholesale stores, some phoenix-wise out of the ashes of their old selves, others newly founded.

The bridge itself was a landmark of national fame, from which distances to all parts of the Empire were counted. "O-Yedo Nihonbashi" (Great Bridge of Yedo) was a legend which once upon a time was on the lips of everybody, and all visitors from the country stared at it as they still do, but not in wonderment at its magnificence, rather at the want of it. It was of very common description, made of plain yellowish wood. Besides, the place was redolent of fish, being so close to the fish market forming the yonder bank of the river to the left, fortunately now no longer there.

The handsome bridge visible to the left as you are crossing Nihonbashi is, as before, called Yedo-bashi, close to which stood a giant building housing Tokyo's Central Post Office (now removed to Marunouchi opposite Tokyo Station), lording it over a cobweb of crisscrossing streets made of banks, insurance companies, warehouses, etc.

So this part of the city was the heart of Tokyo's business center, as it no doubt still is in a certain sense. But many new centers of different lines of economic and civic activities have since arisen in other parts of the capital, so it may no longer claim to be Tokyo's greatest center as it once might.

The Fish Market

In those days people did not go exclusively to the Ginza to eat, to buy, to walk, to meet, as I have already indicated; they rather looked down on it with condescension, if not disdain. They took pride in "Our Nihonbashi," as if it were the special preserve of Tokyo-ites. Some of the shops were inaccessible to the hoi polloi. There was a kind of common etiquette or password by which shop-keepers and customers understood one another, and newcomers, ignorant of the shibboleth, found themselves foreigners. Some of these shops were rather expensive, while others were apt to resent it if you ordered in the wrong way. It was safer always to go chaperoned by those who knew.

We may speak a lot about the fish market. It certainly was a nuisance in the heart of Tokyo, its aroma being far from agreeable. But it had its "spiritual" side (this is a grandiloquent word, but at the moment I can think of no other) which caused the Meijians to take a different view of the place. "Uo-gashi" (fish river-bank) or "Kashi," for short, was a term to conjure up, especially to the natives of old lineage. In "good old Yedo days" it was one of the three places in the city where the daily business of more than a thousand Ryo in cash was transacted, the other two being Saruwakacho or the theater quarter and Kiba, that is the "timber place" at Fukagawa. These three places, by the way, were bound with a peculiar tie of understanding and good fellowship. Both Kashi and Kiba were great patrons of the theatrical world; no theatrical managers or actors could afford to offend them. And the actors had always played up and championed the best traditions of Yedo merchants, especially those of the two plutocratic districts.

'Kiba' Merchants

The fact that the million inhabitants of Tokyo dwelt in wooden houses and that the city was incessantly subject to fires, which were called "flowers of Yedo," amply explained the excessive prosperity of the Kiba people, and it also explained how and why the once great Kiba has since steadily declined as the wooden houses have been gradually replaced by stone and concrete and the fiery flowers bloomed less and less frequently. Some of the latter-Meiji novels had begun already to tell of Kiba merchants, and their wives and children who had known better days and who, after having made and spent a lot of big money, had to bend, shiver and shrivel before the wind of a new civilization which blew them cold and bitter.

Among my acquaintances is a lovely old lady who in her sweet sixteen had married a wealthy merchant at Kiba and who in her eighties still retains something of the buoyant spirit of youth and joyous outlook on life. To listen to her reminiscences of her bygone glories is like unfolding the pages of an Arabian night, glowing with a thousand fairy lanterns. She loves to recount how theater-going was done in her young days. It was a three-day event: she started home almost at midnight; the intervening distance between home and theater was traversed partly by palanquin overland and partly by boat on the water-way (most good theaters were near the river-bank); many persons accompanied her fore and aft, carrying lanterns as if it were a bridal procession. Going by boat was more merry, for the samisen was twanging and the drum beating as lighted boat after boat glided past between two rows of business houses fast asleep. It was still very dark when the party reached the theater, but the Sanbaso, a sort of auspicious prologue, was already playing, and thereafter the entertainment went on right through the day well into the night, alternately in the theater and in the tea-house attached thereto, recesses between the acts being long enough to afford ample time for

(Continued on Page 5)